



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

## THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1929

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M., T.D.

NEWPORT

JOHN WILLIAMS (PRINTERS) LTD., 20, 21 & 22, ST. MARTIN'S STREET

1931







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# COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

COUNCILLOR F. QUICK.

### Deputy-Chairman :

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS.

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. T. Griffiths)	COUNCILLOR R. W. GWATKIN
ALDERMAN J. LLOYD DAVIES	„ W. CASEY
„ T. G. LEWIS	„ Mrs. H. J. HART
COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON	„ Mrs. W. B. LEWCOCK
„ F. JONES (died 9/9/29)	„ F. I. SWEENEY
„ W. J. WALL	„ A. LEVESON
„ F. J. HUMPHRIES	

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

### Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

### Deputy Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. W. GWATKIN

**All the Members of the Health Committee.**

### Co-opted Members :

MRS. A. W. BARRATT	MRS. N. PADGET
„ L. CATTELL	„ G. M. SLADE
„ K. FAWCKNER	„ E. M. WOOD
	MRS. T. CROWTHER

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## HOUSING COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. T. Griffiths)

### Deputy-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR E. A. CHARLES	COUNCILLOR W. CASEY
„ C. F. WILLIAMS	„ J. R. WARDELL
„ C. T. CLISSITT	„ R. DAVIES
„ W. J. WALL	„ J. K. PRICE (10/9/29)
„ F. J. HUMPHRIES	„ J. H. SWALLOW
„ H. P. DAVIES (died 19/6/29)	„ A. E. PUGH

# VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE

## Chairman :

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

## Representing the Corporation :

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. T. Griffiths)

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS	ALDERMAN T. G. LEWIS
„ J. Mc GINN	„ W. M. BLACKBURN
„ W. GRAHAM WHITE	COUNCILLOR R. DAVIES

## Representing the Medical Profession :

SIR A. GARROD THOMAS	DR. S. HAMILTON.
DR. W. BASSET	

## Representing Social Workers :

Rev. T. P. WOODCOCK	Rev. T. RICHARDS
Rev. E. WALROND SKINNER	Rev. C. C. FOGERTY (Seamen)

## Co-opted Members :

COUNCILLOR Mrs. H. J. HART	COUNCILLOR Mrs. W. B. LEWCOCK
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## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

### Medical Officer of Health :

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M. (T.D.)

### Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.)

MRS. M. A. BENNER, M.B., Ch.B.

### Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

Miss ANDREWINA LAIRD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Secretary Maternity & Child Welfare & Venereal Diseases Committees

PERCY E. JONES.

### Urban Sanitary Inspector :

SPENCER E. JONES, CERT. ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

### Assistant Inspectors :

HERBERT SMITH, CERT. ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

W. CHARLES	„	„	„	„
W. J. POWELL	„	„	„	„
E. J. DAVIES	„	„	„	„
F. J. KEYES	„	„	„	„

### Health Visitors and Nurses :

Miss W. K. WILLEY, CERT. R.S.I., L.O.S.

Miss M. TAYLOR	Mrs. E. M. GRABNER*
Miss B. E. M. C. EVANS*	Miss E. E. ROBERTS*
Miss A. J. BURTON*†	(resigned 9/8/29)
(resigned 23/3/29)	Miss M. M. BOND*†
Miss A. FRENCH*	(appointed 8/5/29)
Miss M. G. BEYNON	Miss M. OLDFIELD
Miss H. J. DAVIES*	(appointed 24/11/29)

\*Certified Midwife (by Exam.)

†Health Visitors Certificate R. San Inst.

### Part Time U.V.R. Clinic Nurse :

Miss E. M. CAPPER

### Clerks :

CHIEF AND STATISTICAL—PERCY E. JONES.

2nd CLERK & LAB. ASST.—W. H. M. JONES.

3rd E. de LLOYD	4th W. J. CROKER
5th L. H. HARPER	6th W. H. NOCK.
7th G. R. EVANS.	
8th A. J. MASI.	

FEMALE ASSISTANTS (M. & C.W.)—

Miss M. E. LOWATER	Miss H. H. WALDRON
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### Part Time Lay Assistants :

Mrs. F. GREGORY	Miss HUNTLEY
Miss M. PUGSLEY	

### House Disinfectors :

H. SMITH	T. TAYLOR
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ALLT-YR-YN ISOLATION HOSPITAL—*Matron* : Miss J. ADAMS.  
CEFN (SMALL POX) HOSPITAL—*Caretaker* : A. E. WALKER.



# SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS

## FOR 1929 & 1928.

Area of Borough (Land and Inland Water) ...		5,020 acres	
		(including 589 acres covered with water)	
		<b>1929.</b>	1928.
Population (Registrar General's estimate) ...	95,990	...	96,980
Density (persons per acre) ...	19.12	...	19.32
Dwelling Houses (estimated) ...	17,523	...	17,866
(1921—15,660)			
Average number of occupants per dwelling house	5.43	...	5.54
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses pulled down) ...	157	...	398
Births (nett) ...	No. 1,691	...	1,693
	Rate 17.57	...	17.41
Deaths (corrected for Non-Residents) ...	No. 1,175	...	1,049
	Rate 12.24	...	10.82
Infant Deaths (Do.) ...	No. 119	...	118
	Rate per 1,000 Births 70.4	...	69.7
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1000 per annum...	2.46	...	2.08
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	.56	...	.40
Rateable Value at March 31st ...	£598,758*		£643,630
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,697		£2,486
Rate for Financial Year—in the £	12/2		14/-

\*Reduction due to Local Government Act, 1929.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
MARKET BUILDINGS,  
NEWPORT.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1929. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

### POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough in June, 1929, was 96,230 for calculating birth rates and 95,990 for death rates. These are the figures of the Registrar General and they have been accepted for calculating the various "rates." For the third year in succession we are faced with an estimated reduction in the population of the town, due (i.) to the transfer of many Newport residents to districts immediately outside the Borough boundaries where a large number of "subsidy" houses have been built; (ii.) to the steadily diminishing birth rate.

The total decrease in the population since 1928 amounted to 990. The area of the Borough has not been increased since 1888, with the exception of the addition of a little land when the new Docks were built.

The natural increase in the population (excess of births over deaths) was only 516, compared with 644 in 1928. The males were estimated to number 47,990 and the females 48,000. Since the census, the estimated increase of population has been 2,290, but the increase has not been equally distributed throughout the town. It is calculated that there were 2,869 more persons in Liswerry Ward than at the time of the census, 657 in St. Julians Ward, 629 in Caerau Ward, and 459 in Maindee Ward, whilst there were fewer persons in all the other Wards.

The greatest density of population was in Tredegar Ward with 97.86 persons per acre, and Victoria with 48.79. The lowest—Alexandra with 8.65 and Liswerry 9.14. The average number of persons per house was greatest in Alexandra, 7.45, and Central, 7.03, and lowest in St. Julians, 4.46, and Maindee, 4.61. The average number of persons per house has declined from 6.02 at the census to 5.43. Each of the Wards shows a reduction, but it is an instance of averages being somewhat misleading for there are still a very large number of cases of overcrowding.

*The Physical Features and General Character* of the District have been referred to in previous reports.

#### CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-repairing, Sea-faring, Steel-works (including Galvanised sheet manufacturing), Weldless Steel Tube making, Malleable Iron industries, Nail making, Wire works, General and Marine Engineering works, Chemical works, Glass manufacturing and Brick making, Patent Fuel works, Timber yards, Wood Pickling works, and Flour mills.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

##### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

The total number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1929 was 1,736. Over 99 per cent. of the births were notified. This high percentage has been maintained for some years without a single prosecution for breaches of the Act. The still births notified numbered 85 plus 4 registered not notified, in addition there were 23 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1923-1929 are as follows:—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Births Notified and Registered	2078	2090	2067	1985	1902	1774	1736	1730
„ Registered but not Notified	49	33	25	11	18	16	12	6
„ Notified but not Registered	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
Total Live Births ...	2127	2124	2092	1998	1921	1790	1748	1736
Still Births Notified or Registered	106	89	95	78	87	82	80	89
Miscarriages ...	4	23	15	25	21	20	24	23
Twin Births (No. of Children) ...	48	40	54	68	64	40	38	52

The live births notified by midwives were 1,563; by doctors, parents and others, 173.

## REGISTERED BIRTHS.

The nett number of live births registered in the Borough during 1929 was 1,691 (846 boys and 845 girls), and the birth rate was 17.57 per 1,000 of the population, compared with an average of 24.06 during the five years 1919-23, and of 19.40 during the quinquennial period 1924-28. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1929 was 16.3 and in the County Borough 16.6. The figure of 1,691 was the lowest number of births ever recorded in Newport since the extension of the Borough in 1888.

The illegitimate births were somewhat higher than they were during the two previous years; the 1929 figures were 52, with a percentage of 3.1 of total births, compared with 3.1 in 1926, 2.5 in 1927, and 2.8 in 1928.

## STILL BIRTHS.

The compulsory registration of Still Births came into operation on 1st July, 1927. The nett number of Still Births registered in Newport in 1928 was 72, and in 1929, 82, or .85 per 1,000 of the population. The comparative rate for England and Wales was .68 and for the County Boroughs .69. Therefore Newport's rate was considerably higher than either. Since the notification of Births Act came into operation in 1908, the number of Still Births notified have been recorded, and judging from the result of the compulsory notification of Still Births the figures recorded appear to have been fairly complete and give an annual average for the past 10 years of 86 Still Births,—a very serious loss. In 1929 the proportion of Still Births to Live Births was 4.8 per cent., and during the past 5 years the average was 4.3 per cent. Crindau Ward has shown the highest proportion of Still Births—7.7 per cent. during the same quinquennial period and Maindee Ward next with 6.0 per cent. The Wards which gave the lowest proportion were Victoria, 3.3 per cent., and Alexandra, 3.4 per cent.

It is estimated that about 15 per cent. of these Still Births are due to Syphilis.

The great majority occur during childbirth.

Recent investigations shew that a certain number are unavoidable under present conditions, the majority, however, are preventible, and it is only by the sound practice of Ante-Natal Hygiene that improvements can be brought about, not only in reference to Still Births, but also in the reduction of the number of deaths during the first weeks of life.

The causes of such deaths are mainly the following :—

- i. Lack of proper supervision of the mother during pregnancy.
- ii. Want of attention to disease in the expectant mother whilst it can be satisfactorily treated.

- iii. Failure to diagnose contraction of the pelvis in the mother before the onset of labour.
- iv. Failure of the patient to call in the medical attendant early enough in labour.
- v. Bad obstetrics, including too early interference with natural processes.

### Remedy.

The education of the public as to the advantages of a satisfactory system of Ante-Natal supervision, in conjunction with an efficient maternity service.

### INFANT MORTALITY.

119 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 70.4 per 1,000 births, compared with 69.7 in 1928, and with 72.6 and 73.4 during the past 5 years and 10 years respectively. Last year's rate was the highest in Newport since 1925. Throughout the country the Infant Mortality rate was higher than for several years past. In England and Wales the rate during 1929 was 74, and in the County Boroughs 79. The chief causes of death and their variation from year to year will be seen in the table below.

The 1922 Annual Report included a chart which showed graphically the enormous decrease in the infantile death rate in Newport during the previous 20 years. In 1904 it was 152.9, since then it steadily decreased to 63.6 in 1926, which was the lowest on record.

### INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH. WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908—1912		1924-28		1929		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	6.1	4.4	12	10.1	7.1
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	8.0	5.8	5	4.2	2.9
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ..	28.9	34.4	34.3	24.9	44	36.9	26.0
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	12.5	9.1	20	16.8	11.8
Tuberculosis Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	1.2	.8	2	1.7	1.2
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	4.8	3.5	4	3.4	2.4
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	23.3	17.0	29	24.4	17.1
Venereal Diseases ..	1.2	1.5	.4	.3	...	...	...
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	9.2	6.7	3	2.6	1.8
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	100	118.9	100	72.6	119	100	70.4
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	4.8	3.5	3	2.6	1.8
Uncertified Deaths ...	0.9	1.1	.1	.1	2	1.7	1.2

† Means percentage of total Infant deaths.



The most remarkable and unsatisfactory fact brought out in the above table is still the proportional increase in the deaths from Congenital Defects and Injury at Birth.

The death rates from Congenital Defects, &c., Diarrhoeal diseases, Tuberculosis, Common Infectious diseases, and Respiratory diseases were slightly higher than during 1923-28, whilst there was on the other hand a slight reduction in the rate from Wasting diseases and Prematurity, and Convulsions and "other causes."

#### *Age at Death.*

Compared with the average for the previous 5 years there was a reduction in the death rate (per 1,000 births) in the age groups 1 week to 1 month, 3-6 months, and 6-9 months; whilst the age groups, under 1 week, all under 1 month, 1-3 months, and 9-12 months, showed an increased rate. The group under one month of age gave a rate of 35.5, compared with 34.6 for the previous 5 years. The comparative rate for England and Wales was 33 in 1929.

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work is the most promising method of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

This can only be achieved by the systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by midwives from early pregnancy and the general adoption of a careful medical supervision of expectant mothers in the same way.

The present system of providing medical help when emergencies arise has not reduced maternal or infantile mortality to any appreciable extent and it undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy.

*Mortality among Illegitimate Children.*—Of the 52 infants born out of wedlock, five died. The death rate was 96.1 per 1,000 of such births, compared with an average of 110.6 per 1,000 during the previous 5 years. The mortality rate among Legitimate Infants was 69.5.

## MATERNAL WELFARE.

### DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

7 mothers died from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child birth, or 4.14 per 1,000 births, compared with a rate of 4.33 for England and Wales. If the number of known pregnancies is taken as the basis, the rate in Newport is reduced to 3.8 per 1,000. 3 of the 7 deaths were due to Puerperal Fever (1.77 per 1,000). 6 non-residents admitted into local Hospitals also died from Puerperal Fever. 11 cases of this disease were notified, including 7 non-residents. The 4 Newport cases were all confined by a Medical man, 3 of these died,



As will be seen from the figures given below maternal deaths in 1929 were below the average for the past five years.

Period.	Deaths per 1000 Births.					
	Sepsis.		Other Puerperal Causes		Total.	
	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896—1900 ... ..	3·	1·41	6·8	3·19	9·8	4·60
1910—1914 ... ..	3·2	1·36	8·4	3·58	11·6	4·95
1923—1927 ... ..	4·4	2·24	4·2	2·13	8·6	4·37
1924—1928 ... ..	4·4	2·33	3·8	2·01	8·2	4·35
„ 1928—Newport ...	2·	1·18	4·	2·36	6·	3·54
„ 1929—Newport ...	3·	1·77	4·	2·37	7·	4·14
„ 1928—England and Wales	?	1·80	?	2·53	2·787	4·33

*Puerperal Pyrexia.* 18 cases were notified under the new Regulations. This figure includes 5 non-residents admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital for treatment.

It is a well recognised fact that liability to infection largely depends upon the general health of the patient. The organisms which cause Puerperal Fever are sometimes harboured by the women before childbirth, whilst diminished resistance to infection through lowered vitality, and damage to the tissues during labour, are undoubtedly contributory causes of the incidence of Puerperal Fever. To prevent this medical supervision and treatment during pregnancy is therefore of great importance in the prevention of Puerperal Fever. Reference to this has been made earlier in this report.

Deplorable conditions of overcrowding still exist in a large number of houses in which births occur. Adequate Maternity Hospital beds will provide the only practical solution.

We are all deeply concerned that maternal mortality in this country has been practically stationary for nearly 20 years, in spite of the gradual substitution of the old untrained midwives by partially trained ones, and the provision of medical help in cases of emergency before, during, and after child-birth. Unfortunately this latter arrangement is based on the treatment of symptoms and not on the prevention of disease. In many towns it leads to unnecessary instrumental interference which is now recognised to be prejudicial to mother and infant.

The public still require education in reference to the dangers of “hurried” midwifery.

The Maternity Benefit under the National Insurance Acts amounts, I understand, to £1,500,000 per annum, and there are no conditions laid down as to the manner in which the recipients should spend the money. We are generally of opinion that Maternity Benefit should be co-ordinated with the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

#### ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 632 expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff, compared with 516 during 1928.

242 new Expectant Mothers were members of the Centres in addition to 58 counted last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were, at the Clinic 1,079, at Centres 1,678, Total 2,757. 575 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres includes attendances at lectures, personal talks, medical advice, and instruction in infant hygiene generally.

89 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with fresh milk for varying periods according to their circumstances—in addition many other necessitous Expectants were supplied with groats and medicated foods at Centres and Clinic by voluntary as well as Corporation funds.

#### BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted from the town into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 13 births occurred there, of which 5 were stillborn. In addition there were fewer miscarriages.

There are also 8 private Maternity Homes in the town. 31 births occurred at Public Institutions (including Wooloston House) and 181 (plus 1 miscarriage) in private Maternity Homes. In all 212 births took place at Institutions, etc. It is worthy of note that the percentage of stillbirths to live births in these Institutions was 8.2, compared with 4.8 in the whole town.

Arrangements have been made for the admission on the recommendation of your Officers of maternity cases to the Kensington Maternity Home and Herbert Street Maternity Home. The Corporation pay the fees; the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances. 27 patients were admitted into these Maternity Homes during the year, for which the Corporation paid £207 7s. 6d. £82 10s. 0d. of this amount was refunded by the patients.

The cost of each patient to the Corporation amounted to £4 5s. 1d.

No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Corporation for home nursed cases.

*Fees paid by L.A. to Doctors "called in" by Midwives.*

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the Maternity Benefit under the Insurance Act. M. & C.W. Committees are concerned with Ante-Natal work—feeding of mothers and infants in case of necessity, also payment of medical fees when medical men are called in by midwives. A revision of the arrangements is desirable, in order to ensure a better co-operation among the various parties concerned with the work. Under the Insurance Act, there is no provision for ensuring that the money is spent upon essential services, etc., before, during, or after childbirth.

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted (in 1929) to £328 18s. 0d. for 194 patients. The amount recovered from patients by the Borough Treasurer (for the financial year) amounted to £86 14s. 0d.

Of the 194 cases, 88 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 70 were required to repay part (one-third of the amount on the average), 36 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

£7 9s. 6d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years.

#### WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year :—

Mothers.			Children.		
To—	Visits&Re-visits		To—	Visits&Re-visits	
	1928	1929		1928	1929
Centre Mothers...	126	58	Centre Infants ...	160	164
Other Mothers ...	194	185	Other " ...	4435	4716
Centre Expectant Mothers ...	143	76	Centre Child'n 1-5 yrs	492	415
Other do. ...	432	484	Other " "	3459	3442
			Infectious Diseases, etc	644	566
Total ...	895	803	Total ...	9190	9303

		1928.		1929.
Attempted Visits (Mothers out)	...	1,504	...	1,643
Total Visits, including Re-visits and				
Attempted Visits	...	11,589	...	11,749

There was a slight increase in the number of visits to homes in spite of the increase of centre and clinic work. The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly *Home Visiting*. It is fundamental to the maternity and child welfare scheme, the basis of which is mainly the Notification of Births Act, 1907. Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ." *Home Visiting* serves a valuable purpose in checking the work of midwives, in obtaining knowledge of a large number of cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

#### CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

4,254 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres; 2,572 of these were medically examined at the clinic and centres, compared with 1,794 during 1928. The total attendances recorded was 15,578. 3,857 Home Visits were also paid to them, apart from visits re Infectious Diseases.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under 5 years at the clinic and centres, including orthopaedic and auxiliary clinics, were 13,617 during 1929, compared with 13,852 during 1928.

#### INFANT FEEDING.

1,695 newly born infants were visited during 1929, out of a total of 1,848 births (including stillbirths and miscarriages).

The results of the usual enquiries in respect to methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows:—

		1929	Average previous 5 years.
Breast Milk only	...	85.2	85.5
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk		3.2	4.2
Total wholly or partly Breast Food	...	88.4	89.7
Artificial Food only	...	10.2	8.6
Too weak to take nourishment	...	1.4	1.6

Enquiries were made in reference to 93 deaths under 6 months of age,



In 16 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in 27 others, or 33 per cent. of the deaths, under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

35 of the 93 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, 2 partly breast-fed, and 13 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk. There has been an increase in the percentage of infants fed on condensed milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,425 infants showed that 57.2 per cent of them were still breast-fed, compared with an average of 62.3 during the previous 5 years.

The reasons given for the artificial feeding of the infants at the time of the first visit were as follows :—

On Doctor's advice, 7; Insufficient or no Milk, 83; Ill-health of Mother, 33; Breast trouble, 14; Death of Mother, 4; Illegitimacy, 11; "Baby too weak to suck," 3; Mother at work, 3; Cleft Palate, etc., 2; No desire to breast feed, 3; other causes, 2; Total, 165.

#### DUMMY TEATS.

575, or 42.7 per cent., of the 1,425 infants visited at 6 months of age were using comforters provided by their mothers. There is no improvement in that direction.

#### CLOTHING.

Enquiries were made in reference to the clothing of 1,576 infants. They showed that flannelette was partly used in 45.4 per cent. of the cases. There has been a decided increase in the use of this material during the year.

#### INFLAMED EYES OF NEWLY BORN.

There were 10 cases notified. These cases were visited by the Health Visitors. 46 other cases of inflamed eyes were discovered or reported and enquired into. All of the cases were followed up until they recovered. 5 of them attended the Royal Gwent Hospital as out-patients and 5 were admitted as an in-patient. 20 cases were treated by their own Doctor and 29 very slight cases got well without special treatment. In five of the 10 notified cases the midwife only had been present at the birth.

Although there was a slight increase in the number of cases per 1,000 births during 1929, compared with the average for the previous 5 years, the disease is far less prevalent than it was during the previous 10 years.

The enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed that all the cases had made a good recovery and there was no evidence of permanent injury to eyes, but two of the cases had not quite cleared up at the end of the year.

The notified cases (of residents only) per 1,000 births amounted to 5.2.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of cases of Ophthalmia, and the mothers if necessary, into Allt-yr-yn Hospital, where the cases cannot be successfully treated otherwise, as 25 per cent. of the cases of blindness in the past have been attributed to infection of the infants' eyes by Gonorrhoea.

Experience has shown the importance of early visits by the Health Visitor in order to secure prompt Hospital treatment in severe cases, as the only hope of success lies in the application of intensive treatment as soon as possible.

If the practice recommended by some authorities of postponing visitation of homes until the midwife had ceased visiting were adopted serious results might follow, in the case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in particular. This applies to other conditions also, such as inability to carry on breast feeding from lack of food, etc.

#### SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Dr. Laird who acts as Superintendent of Midwives reports as follows :—

At the beginning of 1929 there were 38 midwives on the register. Of these 5 gave up practice in the town, one died and 10 new names were added. One midwife residing outside the Borough attended cases within the Borough.

The number of births—including abortions—attended by the midwives was 1,534. In 358 of these cases medical practitioners were also engaged and in 542 cases medical aid was obtained.

Of the midwives in practice only 3 attended over 100 cases—2 attending 138 and 130 cases respectively. There were 5 others who had over 50 cases each. Herbert Street Home was responsible for 204 cases.

12 midwives were totally dependent upon their practice for a living, 23 partially, and 6 not at all.



The records of having sent for medical aid received from the midwives was as follows :—

For the Mother—

During Pregnancy	...	...	75
During Labour	...	...	343
During Puerperium	...	..	11
			<hr/>
			429
For the Child	...	...	113
			<hr/>
			542
			<hr/>

More supervision of patients during pregnancy is now required of the midwives, and the majority of the midwives are complying with this extra demand on their time and energies. One difficulty that the midwives have to deal with is the fact that some patients delay booking a midwife until practically the onset of labour, as they resent having this supervision—not deeming it necessary. At present most midwives are not adequately recompensed for the additional work involved in Ante-natal care.

#### *Breaches of the C.M.B. Rules and Public Health Regulations.*

Failure to forward record of liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	3
Not advising medical aid for child	...	...	...	1
Records not properly filled up	...	...	...	26
Delay in sending record	...	...	...	1
Failure to notify intention to practice	...	...	...	11

Examination of the Midwives' Registers showed that the records are more carefully inserted than in the past.

The Inspector of Midwives made 106 visits, and in addition 27 interviews were held at the Health Department.

#### *Notification of Stillbirths.*

61 Stillbirths occurred in the midwives' practice. In 7 of these the midwife only was present. According to the midwives' records the causes of Stillbirths were as follows :—

Prematurity and Twins	...	...	...	14
Maceration, Strangulation	...	...	...	23
Placenta Praevia, Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	2
Fulltime—reason unknown	...	...	...	8
Contracted Pelvis, Long Labour and Abnormal Presentation	...	...	...	14

*Infectious Diseases in Midwife's Home or Practice.*

## In Home—

Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1

## In Practice—

Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	7
Pemphigus	...	...	...	10
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
Measles	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1
Mastitis	...	...	...	1

In all these cases precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

### Annual Report for 1929 of the Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.

Unfortunately ill health necessitated Dr. Minna Benner giving up her work, therefore Dr. Andrewina Laird has prepared the report in her stead.

### THE CLINIC.

## New Patients during 1929—

<i>Affections.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>
General Advice (no apparent disease) ...	125
Malnutrition, Debility, Anaemia and Dieting ...	308
Alimentary conditions ...	155
Defective Teeth ...	53
Respiratory and Pulmonary Affections ...	33
Nervous Affections ...	24
Skin Diseases ...	19
Functional Heart Diseases ...	9
Defects of Eyes, Ear, Nose and Throat ...	8
Gynaecological Diseases ...	47
Varicose Veins ...	16
Rheumatism ...	11
Referred to Auxiliary Clinic ...	23
Goitre and other tumours ...	10
Influenza ...	7
Albuminuria and Nephritis ...	2
Deformities of Pelvis ...	30

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<i>Affections.</i>		<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
Healthy	... ..	117	24
Alimentary	... ..	98	51
Respiratory and Pulmonary	... ..	62	116
Skin Diseases	... ..	78	111
Teeth Affections	... ..	—	32
Ear, Nose and Throat and Eyes	... ..	37	45
Infectious Diseases	... ..	16	38
Enlarged Glands	... ..	1	14
Heart Disease	... ..	—	3
Anaemia, Malnutrition, Debility, etc.	... ..	43	89
Dieting	... ..	187	35
Intestinal Parasites	... ..	—	25
Orthopaedic conditions	... ..	5	5
Referred to Auxiliary Clinic	... ..	—	3
Hernia	... ..	49	7
Rickets	... ..	4	10
Prematurity	... ..	4	—
Trauma	... ..	—	12
Phimosis	... ..	19	—
Hydrocele	... ..	2	—
Other Conditions	... ..	3	12
		<hr/> 725	<hr/> 632

## Total Mothers and Children at Clinic—

Individuals	Mothers		Infants		Children
	Expectant	Others			
New	... 297	... 583	... 725	...	632
Old	... 125	... 296	... 179	...	231
Total	... 422	... 879	... 904	...	863
Attendances...	930	2919	2580	...	1804

Other attendances at the Clinic during the year were 11,320.

## THE ANTE NATAL CLINIC.

The work done at this Clinic has increased slightly. 27 patients were sent into Kensington Home during the year, because of complicated conditions of pregnancy, and the remainder because of unsatisfactory and unsuitable home conditions.

The total attendances at the Clinic for 1929 were as follows :—

8233 Clinic for Mothers and Children.

930 Ante Natal Clinic.

2891 Light Clinic.

2411 Orthopaedic Clinic.

\*822 Massage.

1149 Auxiliary Clinic.

(\*included in total for Orthopaedic Clinic)

The details of the last three mentioned Clinics are given elsewhere in the Report.

#### THE CLINIC SALES ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Milk and Groats ...	748	11	11
Patent Foods ...	60	5	10½
Medicated Foods ...	69	4	6
Appliances, Belts, Bandages ...	5	17	0
Bottles ...	2	11	5½
Medical Treatment ...	31	10	10
Dental Treatment ...	1	10	9
Orthopædic Treatment ...	1	10	0
Light Treatment ...	4	8	0
	<hr/>		
	£925	5	4
	<hr/>		

#### VALUE OF GIFTS AT CLINIC.

	£	s.	d.
Milk and Groats (Voluntary) ...	178	13	4½
Patent Foods, Virol, Malt, &c. (Corporation)	33	17	10½
	<hr/>		
	£212	11	3
	<hr/>		

#### SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

The Committee granted 19 tickets. 13 mothers were sent to the Home and benefited from their sojourn there.

#### THE CENTRES.

Alexandra Centre is under the care of Miss Evans, and is open all day Wednesdays. Until April, 1929, Miss Burton was in charge of Central Centre but resigned on her marriage in April of that year. Miss Bond now has charge of Central. Central is open Monday and Wednesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings.

Miss Roberts was in charge of Maindee Centre until August, when she left to take up duties under another Local Authority. Miss Davies is now in charge of Maindee Centre, which is held all day Tuesdays.

Crindau Centre is open all day Thursdays, and is under the care of Mrs. Grabner. The morning session, judging from the numbers attending it is much appreciated. Miss Taylor is in charge of Lliswerry Centre which is open all day Tuesdays.

## New Patients :—

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra	...	91	84	38	213
Central	...	120	129	44	293
Crindau	...	96	112	23	231
Liswerry	...	104	117	41	262
Maindee	..	129	122	34	285
		540	564	180	1284

## New Expectant Mothers :—

Alexandra, 53; Central, 48; Crindau, 41; Liswerry, 59; Maindee, 41.

## Number of Patients on Registers of Centres at end of year :—

		Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra	...	302	65	270	637
Central ...	...	491	98	414	1003
Crindau	...	335	94	282	711
Liswerry	...	376	94	356	825
Maindee	...	379	96	317	792
		1883	446	1639	3968

## Medical Examinations at Centres :—

		Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra	...	168	101	83	352
Central	...	361	245	216	822
Crindau	...	256	110	140	506
Liswerry	...	237	171	114	522
Maindee	...	235	123	113	471
		1257	750	666	2673

## Total Attendances :—

		Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra	...	3534	1332	2300	7166
Central ...	...	5765	1655	3591	11011
Crindau	...	3759	1543	1940	7242
Liswerry	...	3162	1341	1953	6456
Maindee	...	4049	1743	2096	7888
		20289	7614	11880	39763

The work done at the Centres has increased tremendously since the inception of the Scheme. The noise of the large numbers attending—especially the noise made by the babies and children—debars the nurses from giving talks which would otherwise be very helpful.



Occasionally in the weighing rooms it is possible for the Superintendent to give an explanatory talk to a few mothers—this talk, in my opinion, being of greater value than would be derived from listening to the nurse attempting to make herself heard in the crowded waiting room, also where there are only a few mothers present a shy mother might ask questions when she would not in the presence of the entire Centre.

The most useful part of the Health Visitor's work is no doubt the visiting of the mothers in their homes, where she can gauge the difficulties of the young mother more easily, and can therefore more reasonably give individual advice. In the Centre, however, the difficulty or ignorance of one member may afford a golden opportunity to give a short health talk to a few mothers.

Most Health Visitors notice that the bringing of the mothers together in Centres creates a certain amount of creditable rivalry in the mothers—all striving to have their babies as well cared for as their friends at the Centres. Even a dirty mother will benefit as she, unless past all hopes of improvement, will scarcely care to have the other mothers notice the uncared-for appearance of her child a second time; and with a judicious word of help and praise will continue efforts to improve her child's appearance and will after some time be proud of her now clean and wholesome appearance.

In conclusion I wish to state how much we in Newport are helped by the kindness and work of the Voluntary ladies. Their help is much appreciated by the Staff, and to the patients their kindness and interest is very beneficial—many mothers feeling that though times are hard they have those ladies to cheer and encourage them, and also to praise their well sustained efforts against what, at times, seem very depressing odds.

The appreciation of the patients and Staff may I hope be a slight recompense to those ladies who so ungrudgingly give an afternoon weekly all through the year in the cause of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

### CLINIC WORK—continued.

#### DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

The Scheme, a Joint one between the Education Authority and the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, provides for all School Children as well as for children up to 5 years of age. It is administered by the Local Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and is under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The cost of the work is borne by the Local Authority aided by Government Grants. Parents of patients contribute according to their ability to pay.



### *Diagnosis.*

Two Medical Clinics with specially trained Lady Medical Officers in attendance are held weekly at the Central Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. A special Orthopaedic Surgeon attends periodically, and specially for urgent cases. X-Ray is available at Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, for special cases.

### *Treatment.*

(a) *Out-Patients.*—Five clinics or sessions are held weekly (at the Central Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic) for massage by a qualified masseuse, Remedial Exercises, light treatment, fitting and adjustment of appliances, bandaging, etc.

(b) *Hospital Patients.*—Operative and Particular conservative treatment for “Long and Short Stay” cases—Prince of Wales’ Hospital, Cardiff.

### *After Care.*

(a) Convalescent Home, Cross Way, near Cowbridge.

(b) Regular attendance at clinic, supplemented by Medicated Foods and U.V.R. when advisable.

(c) Home visiting by Health Visitors and School Nurses.

(d) Provision of Milk Foods, and boots, etc., for children under 5 years by Voluntary organisation (Infantile Health Central Committee).

*Note.*—There is also a local Cripples Aid Society, a charity organisation, to assist adult cripples in obtaining appliances, etc., and when operative treatment is required.

The Assistant Medical Officer in charge of this work (Dr. Andrewina Laird) reports as follows:—

Treatment by means of Massage and Remedial Exercises was instituted at this Clinic in December, 1928, and two sessions weekly were devoted to this. As the number of patients requiring this treatment increased it was deemed necessary to extend the time available to 3 sessions weekly. The improvement in the condition of the patients under Treatment in the Massage Department is very satisfactory.

82 children under 5 years of age attended the Orthopaedic Clinic for the 1st time in 1929.

### *Summary of conditions found on examination.*

Rickets, 21; Bow Legs, 13; Bow Legs and Knock Knees, 2; Knock Knees, 1; Flat Feet, 21; Talipes, 9; Torticollis, 1; Congenital Dislocation of Hip, 2; Teno Synovitis, 1; Birth Injury, 2; Valgoid Feet, 2; Scoliosis, 1; Observation, 6; Total, 82.

36 old patients under 5 years of age also attended. In addition to these children, 140 School Children attended the Clinic for the following conditions :—

Anterior Poliomyelitis, 35; Other Paralyzes, 4; Infantile Hemiplegia, 6; Scoliosis, 10; Kyphosis, 2; Perthes Disease, 5; Coxa Vara, 2; Epiphysitis Hip, 2; Shortening of Leg, 2; Knock Knees, 16; Bow Leg, 6; Flat Feet, 24; Pes Cavus, 11; Talipes Equino Varus, 8; Other conditions, 7; Total, 140.

Of these School Children 41 had already attended the Orthopaedic Clinic previous to attaining school age.

*Total Attendances (Including Massage):—*

Infants	...	634
Children	...	531
School Children	...	1246
		<hr/>
		2411
		<hr/>

*Massage only:—*

Infants	...	189
Children	...	150
School Children	...	483
		<hr/>
		822
		<hr/>

*Operations.*

Children under 5 years of age :—3 (1 child in twice).

School Children :—7 + 3 patients in also at end of 1928.

*Appliances—Surgical Boots supplied.*

Children under 5 years of age	...	...	5
School Children	...	...	14
			<hr/>
			19
			<hr/>

Special alterations to boots were fitted in a large number of cases. Thirteen plasters were applied, and the plasters of several of the operation cases were also attended to.

Boots were granted to six necessitous cases.

The operative treatment was carried out at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, by Mr. Parker. Mr. Parker made 3 visits to the Clinic in Clytha Park during the year, and also saw several of our patients at the hospital in Cardiff.

Many of the orthopaedic cases are given Artificial Sunlight Therapy and satisfactory results have been obtained—especially in the case of Rickets. Most of the Flat Foot patients are given Artificial Sunlight, which in many of the cases has been the tonic required by those sufferers.

## TREATMENT BY ULTRA VIOLET RAYS.

The special Clinic for this form of treatment was opened in August, 1927. School cases recommended by the School Medical Services are treated as well as children under 5 years of age and Nursing and Expectant Mothers. During the year a total of 153 cases have been treated compared with 191 in 1928. Of the 153 cases 81 were under 5 years of age, 69 were school children, and 3 were mothers. The School cases showed an increase and the Maternity and Child Welfare cases a decrease.

On the whole the results continue to be encouraging. Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who is in charge of this Clinic reports as follows :—

*Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.*

*New Cases.*—Summary of conditions for which treatment was given :—

*Infants and Children—*

Bronchitis	...	...	3
Cretin	...	...	1
Debility	...	...	6
Debility and Scoliosis		..	1
Malnutrition	...	...	3
Marasmus	...	...	1
Not gaining weight—Under-weight	...	...	29
Rickets	...	...	35
Tuberculous Peritonitis		...	2
			<hr/> 81

*Mothers—*

Ante-Natal Debility	...	1
Post-Natal Debility	...	2

*Total Attendances (Maternity and Child Welfare).*

Infants	...	244	(of these attendances	32 were for observation only)
Children	...	1353	(of these attendances	276 were for observation only)
Mothers	...	57	(of these attendances	9 were for observation only)
		<hr/> 1654		<hr/> 317

The patients are treated twice weekly, Mondays and Thursdays—Maternity and Child Welfare patients in the afternoons and School Children in the mornings.

The dosage and treatment given is the same as that of the previous years, apart from the fact that until May the dosage was increased about 50 per cent. owing to the deterioration of the strength of the burner of the lamp. In May the new burner was inserted, and the earlier dosage again resorted to.

### *School Children.*

During 1929, 69 School Children were treated. Five old patients also reported progress, but did not receive further treatment.

The following were the conditions treated :—

Debility	...	...	24	Flat Feet and Bronchitis	...	1
Debility and Bronchitis	...	...	7	Flat Feet and Rheumatism	...	1
Debility and Flat Feet	...	...	4	Losing Weight	...	1
Poliomyelitis and Debility	...	...	3	Bronchitis and Organic Heart	...	1
Debility and Rheumatism	...	...	2	Disease	...	1
Anaemia, Underweight and	...	...		Epiphusitis Hip	...	1
Debility	...	...	2	Ulcers	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	10	Tuberculous Conditions	...	9
Flat Feet	...	...	1			
						69

Total Attendances of School Children, 1,237.

### *Remarks on Cases.*

*Rickets.* 52 patients were treated and beneficial results were obtained in the 36 of those who came for continuous treatment. The improvement in most was striking, from the peevish fretfulness before treatment began to the happy contentedness subsequently—and this in spite of the fact that a large proportion of the children had no addition to their former diet.

*Debility.* Of the 34 patients in this group all benefitted from treatment. The majority had received medicinal treatment previously without showing improvement.

*Debility and Scoliosis.* The patient was much benefitted—the back became stronger and there was continuous gain in weight.

*Otorrhoea and Debility.* The patient showed no improvement.

*Extreme Nervousness.* The patient continued to improve.

*Bronchitis.* Of the 14 patients in this group one did not continue treatment as the parents did not notice any improvement, the remainder all benefitted—all the attacks became less severe and less frequent.

*Marasmus.* The improvement in this group was very great indeed. In all, other remedies had been used previously without beneficial results.

*Not gaining weight—underweight.* Of the 43 patients in this group, 20 showed very marked improvement, 9 were improved, 9 slightly improved and 6 did not seem to benefit at all; but as those last did not persevere with treatment it is difficult to gauge correctly what the result of regular treatment would have been. The beneficial results of Artificial Sunlight Therapy were well proved in this group, the children gaining regularly in weight, and becoming more contented, and of a more healthy appearance.

*Flat Feet; Flat Feet and Rheumatism; Flat Feet and Bronchitis.* A gradual but appreciable improvement was observed in these cases.

*Poliomyelitis—Debility.* In each of the three patients treated there was an improvement in the general health and some improvement in the tone of muscles.

*Debility and Rheumatism.* Both patients improved in general health; one was freed of his myalgia and the other had much less pain.

*Bronchitis and Organic Heart Disease.* This patient was a very frail nervous child, and regular attendance for treatment was not obtained. There was some improvement in the chest condition and the circulation was better also.

#### *Tuberculosis.*

Dactylitis	...	..	1	Tuberculous Peritonitis	..	3
Arthritis Knee	...	...	2	Tuberculous Abdominal Glands		
Arthritis Ankle	..	...	1	and Bronchitis	...	1
Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis			1			
Non-Active Pulmonary						
Tuberculosis...	...		2			

There was slight improvement in one of the above patients, in the remainder the improvement was very decided—the most notable benefit being derived in the case of the arthritis of ankle case.

#### *Types of Lamps Used.*

*Mercury Vapour.*—Amperage,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Current, Direct. Voltage, 220.

*Carbon Arc.*—4 Carbon Arcs in series.

Current, Alternating.

Carbons used, 18 mm diameter carbons.



The Carbon Arc Lamp was installed in April, 1929. 5 School Children were treated with this lamp only, while 3 others received treatment with this lamp subsequent to treatment with Mercury Vapour Lamp.

### *General Remarks.*

The beneficial results of this treatment in Rickets is established, and one should like to see it extended in the prevention of Rickets, also especially in the treatment of Debilitated and Insufficiently Nourished Expectant and Nursing Mothers. So far at this Clinic very few mothers have been treated but once one can make these mothers realize that Sunlight treatment for themselves is to benefit their children they will come for treatment one is sure, as one realizes only too well how many mothers deny themselves rest and even nourishment so that the rest of the family may not suffer.

The inconvenience that mothers are put to—many having to come from the other end of the town to the Clinic, and spending an entire morning or afternoon in doing so—is in my opinion, the most eloquent testimony of the value of Artificial Sunlight Therapy.

### AUXILIARY CLINIC.

In 1929 as in the previous years a fairly large proportion of the patients attending the Auxiliary Clinic for the first time were found, on examination, not to be suffering from Venereal Disease.

Some of the patients attended very regularly for treatment but others did not attend for more than one or two occasions. In all those cases an endeavour was made by visiting the homes to induce the patients to return for treatment, in many of the cases without avail. This is disappointing, as of course, those mothers are later to suffer in health through their not having received treatment.

As in previous years the midwives have sent patients to the Auxiliary Clinic for treatment. One feels very strongly that the midwife is a person of great power in dealing with patients, and her influence and co-operation can do much to help in the success of an Auxiliary Clinic, and her co-operation is very much to be desired.



*New Cases.*

	1927.	1928.	1929.
Syphilis ... ..	5 ...	4 ...	3
Gonorrhoea ... ..	28 ...	38 ...	34
Leucorrhoea ... ..	10 ...	14 ...	17
Cystocele—Rectocele ... ..	2 ...	1 ...	1
Endocervicitis ... ..	7 ...	6 ...	—
Uterine displacements ... ..	1 ...	2 ...	—
Uterine tumours ... ..	2 ...	1 ...	—
Valvo Vaginitis ... ..	1 ...	— ...	1
Varicose Veins Ulcers ... ..	2 ...	2 ...	1
Miscarriages—Stillbirths ... }	2 ...	4 ...	1
„ Premature births ... }	— ...	2 ...	—
Uterine Haemorrhages ... ..	1 ...	— ...	—
Cyst of Ant. Vaginal Wall ... ..	1 ...	2 ...	—
Constipation ... ..	3 ...	4 ...	—
Other Diseases ... ..	— ..	4 ...	—
No apparent disease ... ..	65 ...	84 ...	58

*Total Attendances.*

Syphilis ... ..	103	133	71
Gonorrhoea ... ..	820	1104	954
N.V.D. ... ..	144	169	124
	<u>1067</u>	<u>1406</u>	<u>1149</u>

Doses of Salvarsan given ... ..	18	35	3
Smears examined ... ..	86	120	109
Wassermann Reaction ... ..	23	29	12

~~The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show the following work done at the Newport Institute for Borough patients.~~

## VITAL STATISTICS.

## BIRTHS.

Births, Infantile Mortality, etc., are dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare part of this report.

## DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,304; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,175. This afforded a

death rate of 12.24 compared with 10.82 in 1928, 12.19 in 1927, 10.45 in 1926, 11.85 in 1925, 11.26 in 1924, 10.68 in 1923, 12.58 in 1922, 11.07 in 1921, 12.41 in 1920 and 12.88 in 1919. The average for the last five years was 11.31 and for the past 10 years 11.73.

The average death rate in the County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1929 was 13.7.

294 deaths, or 25.0 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Woolston House, 158; Royal Gwent Hospital, 61; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 27; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 48. In addition, 194 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 109; Woolston House, 60; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 6; Public Works and Places, 4; and in Private Institutions, etc., 15.

### *Ward Statistics.*

Lliswerry (9.89) and Victoria (9.96) Wards had the lowest death rates from all causes, whilst Central (17.25) and Alexandra (13.86) Wards had the highest death rates from all causes.

The death rate in the Central Ward has always been considerably higher than that in the other Wards. On an average it has exceeded the general death rate in the town during the last five years by 5.9 per 1,000 of the population. Lliswerry Ward had the lowest rate for the same period, namely, 9.27.

The infantile death rates were lowest in Lliswerry (38.1) and St. Julian (39.3) Wards, and the highest in Caerau (141.6) and Central (102.1) Wards. But if the average for the past five years is taken, Maindee Ward gives the lowest rate (53.6) and Central the highest (91.6).

The total Zymotic death rate was lowest in Maindee (1.11) and Victoria (1.17) and highest in Central (4.72) and Alexandra (4.25).

The Tuberculosis death rate was lowest in Maindee (.37) and Victoria (.70), and highest in Central (2.69) and Crindau (1.49).

Respiratory diseases were least fatal in Caerau (.77) and St. Woolos (1.12) and most fatal in Alexandra (2.86) and Tredegar (2.33)

Cancer was most fatal in St. Woolos (1.99), St. Julian's (1.72) and Crindau (1.60) and least in Victoria (.70) and Tredegar (.77).

The average Cancer death rate for the last 5 years in the various Wards, was as follows :—

Ward	5 years' average 1924-28	1929
Crindau ... ..	1.071	1.605
Caerau ... ..	1.561	1.45
St. Woolos ... ..	1.178	1.99
Tredeggar ... ..	0.899	0.77
Alexandra ... ..	0.847	0.83
Central ... ..	1.886	0.81
St. Julians ... ..	1.326	1.72
Maindee ... ..	1.612	0.99
Victoria ... ..	1.350	0.70
Lliswerry ... ..	0.803	1.02
Whole Town ... ..	1.233	1.208

The Cancer death rate in 1929 was lower by .122 per 1,000 than in 1928 and by .025 per 1,000 than the average for the past 5 years. The Cancer rate for England and Wales was 1.437 in 1929.

Cancer was equally fatal in males as in females in 1929. The disease causing the same number of deaths in each sex. The site of disease most fatal in males was the stomach and in females the generative organs.

#### ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 236, compared with 202 in 1928, 256 in 1927, 208 in 1926, 237 in 1925 and 192 in 1924. The Zymotic death rate was 2.46 per 1000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 2.25. These diseases accounted for 20.1 per cent. of the total deaths. The diseases formerly included under the classification "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" cannot now be considered as the most important infectious diseases, as Tuberculosis, although not included in the list, is responsible for half the total deaths from such diseases. The 236 deaths were due to the following diseases :—Tuberculosis, 124 (lungs 109, other forms 15); Measles, 18; Scarlet Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 8; Influenza, 41; Malaria, 1; Zymotic Diarrhoea, 9; Whooping Cough, 21; Venereal Diseases, 1; Puerperal Fever, 3; Encephalitis Lethargica, 2; Cerebro Spinal Fever, 3; Septicaemia (non puerperal), 4. Tuberculosis, Influenza, Measles and Whooping Cough were responsible for 86.4 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases. Last year the corresponding percentage was 84.1.

## VACCINATION.

From a Public Health point of view the statistics are getting progressively worse. The percentage of children successfully vaccinated during 1929 was 23.1 per cent., compared with 28.1 in 1928. In 1897 it was 93 per cent. It has been gradually going down since "exemption" was made easy. Attention has been drawn to this national danger in every report.

It is a great calamity that the inhabitants of this country should have neglected their opportunities to protect themselves against Small Pox.

## DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (Death Rate .093).

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis were 9. 6 of these were under 2 years of age and 5 of those were under 12 months of age.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 births have been calculated for a number of years. The figures are as follows:—

Period.	Rate per 1,000 Births		
1904—1908	...	...	20.91
1909—1913	...	...	18.94
1914—1918	...	...	13.1
1916—1920	...	...	8.87
1921—1925	...	...	7.52
1924	...	...	3.36
1925	...	...	6.03
1926	...	...	7.24
1927	...	...	9.81
1928	...	...	7.09
1929	...	...	3.54

Average  
6.57

The Diarrhoeal death rate among children under 2 years in the 107 Great Towns was 10.9 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales, 8.1, compared with 3.54 at Newport.

The prevalence of the diseases fluctuates from year to year, but averages for quinquennial periods show a continuous decline in Newport.

Persistent efforts towards improving infant hygiene, better domestic and street hygiene, the reduction in the number of horses in the town, and special attention to the prevention of flies around the stables, with a consequent reduction in the fly population, have undoubtedly had a material effect in combating these diseases. All these

things afford a strong testimony of the value of a progressive policy in general hygiene and the education of the people in hygiene through the agency of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department of the Corporation.

#### WHOOPIING COUGH (Death Rate .219).

421 cases of this disease were discovered or reported by the School Attendance Officers, etc., a number somewhat above the average, and 21 deaths occurred; all of them were children under 5 years of age. The death rate was above that for the Great Towns (.19) and slightly below the average rate for Newport. 171 of the 421 cases were under school age, and 218 cases occurred in the Infants' Departments of the Schools. 290 of the cases occurred during the first half of the year.

#### MEASLES (Death Rate .187).

616 cases of Measles were discovered or reported. 470 of these occurred during the first quarter. 189 of the 616 cases were under 5 years of age, and 366 of the cases occurred among pupils of the Infants' Departments. There were 18 deaths, 17 of which were under 5 years of age. The death rate was slightly above the Newport average for the past five years and was above the rate for the 107 Great Towns by .06 per 1,000. The case rate (the number of cases per 1,000 of the population) was 6.4, which was below the average for the previous five years. The fatality rate (deaths per 1,000 cases) was 29.2 compared with 23.4 during the 5 years 1916-1920, with 16.8 during 1921-1925, and with 13.9 during the past five years. The high fatality rate for 1929 shows the disease to have been of a severe type, but the fatality rates over five yearly periods provide definite evidence that the proportion of fatal cases is gradually being reduced. A temporary Health Visitor was engaged during part of the year to help with the nursing and enquiring into cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, and the services of the Home Nursing Association were utilised for nursing cases complicated by Pneumonia.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACTS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Trench Fever, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1929 was 1,000 (250 of these were cases of Chicken Pox which was compulsorily notifiable up to 14th March, 1929, compared with 1,363 in 1928 and 1,017 during 1927.



5,589 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 626 houses (1,798 rooms) were disinfected, and 5,027 articles were removed for disinfection; 92 articles were destroyed.

2,035 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; and 295lbs. of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses.

#### SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate, .01).

95 cases were notified, with no deaths. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was .99, compared with 1.31 during the previous five years, when the average number of cases per annum was 128. There has been a gradual reduction in the incidence of Scarlet Fever in Newport since 1921. The disease was most prevalent on the East side of the River—where 54 cases occurred. Of these 39 were in Lliswerry Ward. The disease was mild in type. The percentage removed to Hospital was 88.4.

#### DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP (Death Rate, .08).

133 cases were notified, but not a single death occurred, compared with 35 cases and no deaths in 1928, and with 37 cases and 4 deaths in 1927. The death rate during 1929 in the Great Towns averaged .09 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The disease was more prevalent than in any year since 1922. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.38 compared with .38 during the previous five years. The fatality rate per 1,000 cases was 60.1 which is about the average. No ward was free from the disease. St. Julians Ward had most cases (23) and Alexandra Ward the fewest (4). 82.7 per cent. of the cases were removed to Hospital.

Special precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection. Swabs were taken from the throats and nasal cavities of scholars in contact with school cases by the School Nurses, and of those at home not of school age and "neighbour contacts," by Health Visitors or the Medical Attendants, and 19 "germ carriers" were discovered.

Antitoxin has been kept in stock at the Health Department for the last 34 years, for the use of medical men, in order to ensure early administration; but in many cases the injection of antitoxin has been postponed until after admission to Hospital. This may mean a delay of several days—a possible fatal delay in some cases.

556,000 units (76 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration of Antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

#### TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death Rate, Nil).

Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included.

5 cases were notified—there were no deaths, compared with 10 cases and 2 deaths last year. The average number of cases during the past 5 years was 12.6.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Corporation are still thoroughly overhauling the sewerage system of the town, as many of the sewers, especially in the Pillgwenilly district, are very old and defective.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death Rate—All forms, 1.291 (Lungs, 1.135; Other forms, .156)]

NOTIFICATIONS.—171 cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs were notified in 1929; 106 of these were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 62 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. in 1926, 62 per cent. in 1927, and 69 per cent. in 1928.

51 were notified to be suffering from other forms of the disease, and 39 of these were alive at the end of the year (78 per cent.) compared with 80 per cent. in 1926, 81 per cent. in 1927, and 79 per cent. in 1928.

Sexes affected :—

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Tuberculosis of Lungs	...	...	...	82	89
Other Forms	...	...	...	31	20
			Totals	<u>113</u>	<u>109</u>

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the end of the year was 655 :—

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	...	219	...	168	.	387
Non-Pulmonary	...	130	...	138	...	268
*All Forms	...	349	...	306	...	655

The death rate from Phthisis has not fallen in proportion to the reduced number of cases notified. In fact there has been a slight

increase in the death rate during the last four years, whereas it has gone down somewhat in England and Wales.

The number of cases notified in 1914 was 302, and the deaths were 102, compared with 171 notifications in 1929 and 109 deaths. Since 1909 the notifications have gradually approached the deaths from Phthisis. It would appear therefore that either a considerable number of cases are not notified or the disease has become more fatal, but less prevalent.

Analysis of the figures for the previous years also brings out the facts. The percentage alive at the end of the years of notification from 1913 to 1929 were as follows:—79, 75.5, 71.29, 76.01, 53.88, 63.6, 58.8, 57.6, 59.58, 46.6, 62.2, 70, 68, 70, 62, 69, and 62.

The fatality rate per 1,000 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 547.2 during the five years ending 1920; for the period 1922-6 it was 688.7; and for 1925-9, 679.6.

In my report for 1922, comparisons were made between the figures for 1912 and 1921, in reference to the after history of cases after notification.

The publicity given to the subject of Tuberculosis has probably created an objection on the part of many householders to having Tuberculous cases as sub-tenants, and has led to the refusal of some property owners to accept Tubercular cases as tenants.

This has undoubtedly caused sufferers from the disease to refrain from consulting their medical attendants until the disease has become well advanced in many cases.

To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 421 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his assistant during 1929, compared with 321 in 1928, 272 in 1927, 299 in 1926, 176 in 1925, 208 in 1924, 224 in 1923, 141 in 1922, and 140 in 1921.

Compared with 1928, the figures show that there was a slight increase in the Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate at Newport during 1929, but there has been a marked reduction in the death rate from other forms of Tuberculosis compared with the period 1900-09—.38, thus: 1916-1920, .33; 1922-1926, .22; 1927, .216; 1928, .175; and 1929, .156.

Arrangements were made during 1923 for the Tuberculosis Nurse to be taken over from the Welsh National Memorial Association to the Health Department, in order to improve the co-ordination of the work,

The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show the following work done at the Newport Institute for Borough patients.

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY						NON-PULMONARY						BOTH						Totals
	Adults			Children			Adults			Children			Adults			Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
A. NEW CASES examin'd during the year (excluding contacts) :	68	57	4	6			14	12	12	5			163	161	127	106			735
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	68	57	4	6			14	12	12	5			82	69	16	11			356
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1			1
(c) Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	92	111	94			378
B. CONTACTS examined during the year :	1	8	2	...			1	1	3	1			78	147	101	95			438
(a) Definitely Tuberculous	1	8	2	...			1	1	3	1			2	9	5	1			34
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	138	96	94			404
C. CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :	14	11	2	2			17	21	10	8			188	262	219	198			952
(a) Cured	14	11	2	2			17	21	10	8			31	32	12	10			170
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...			157	230	207	188			782
D. NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st :	192	171	41	24			54	75	65	60			246	246	106	84			1364
(a) Diagnosis completed	..	...	...	...			...	...	...	...			...	...	...	1			1
(b) Diagnosis not completed	363			65			129	129	129	129			492	492	191	191			1365





The after-care of Tuberculosis cases which have been at Institutions requires more consideration in the following directions. Such work should be included in the Tuberculosis Scheme.

- i. Systematic supervision of advanced cases living at home.
- ii. Greater co-ordination with charities re advanced cases.
- iii. Extra nourishment for ex-Sanatorium and ex-Hospital cases.
- iv. Loan of shelters and beds, medical comforts—such as bed-pans, air cushions, air beds, etc., for advanced cases.
- v. Surgical dressings for home nursed cases.

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during the year ended 31st December, 1929.

				Adults.		Children	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
In Institutions on January 1st, 1929 :							
Definite	...	...	...	32	19	11	9
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	32	19	11	9
Admitted during the year :							
Definite	...	...	...	64	57	13	6
Observation	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Total	...	...	...	64	58	15	8
Discharged during the year :							
Definite	...	...	...	52	49	13	8
Observation	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Total	...	...	...	52	50	15	10
Died in Institutions :							
Definite	...	...	...	14	6	1	1
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	14	6	1	1
In Institutions on December 31st, 1929 :							
Definite	...	...	...	30	21	10	6
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	30	21	10	6

#### SMALL POX (Death Rate, Nil).

28 cases were notified during the year. Five in the second quarter, fifteen in the third quarter and eight in the fourth quarter. It is many years since so many cases of this disease occurred in Newport. The average for the past 22 years is only 1.7 cases per annum. The Wards affected were Lliswerry 14, Victoria and Tredegar

5 each, Caerau 2, and Alexandra and St. Julians 1 each. 13 of the cases were males and 15 were females. The age (in groups) were under 1 year, 1 case; 5 to 15 years, 15 cases; 15 to 25 years, 2 cases; 25 to 45 years, 6 cases; 25 to 65 years, 3 cases; 65 and upwards, 1 case. The 28 cases occurred in 19 houses. As far as could be ascertained there were several different outbreaks of the disease, although a few of the outbreaks were probably connected through the occurrence of unrecognised cases. Vaccination and re-vaccination was the chief weapon relied upon to combat the spread of infection, combined with close surveillance of all known contacts. 171 contacts were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. All the cases of Small Pox notified either had never been vaccinated or had been vaccinated many years before the attack. All the cases were removed to and treated at Cefn Hospital. They all recovered. The majority of the cases were of a mild type but several of the patients suffered from rather severe attacks.

### CHICKEN POX.

The Order in Council of 15th March, 1927, making this disease compulsorily notifiable because of the prevalence of Small Pox in Monmouthshire expired March 14th, 1929. As the prevalence of the disease in the surrounding districts had subsided the renewal of the Order was considered to be unnecessary. During the year 489 cases came to the knowledge of the department. It was most prevalent during the first and second quarters, when 294 and 125 cases respectively were reported. The disease was not confined to any part of the town, but was most prevalent on the east side of the River.

84 cases occurred amongst children under school age, and 255 cases were among children attending the Infant Departments of the Council Schools. Every case was visited and any case of a suspicious nature was kept under close observation until "clear."

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free treatment for all suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital, at the Out-Patient Department.

Since October, 1925, the arrangements for treatment have included five sessions per week, plus a session for special appointments, namely :—

*Males*—Tuesdays, 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, 4.30 p.m.; and Fridays, 6 p.m.  
*Females*—Mondays, 4.30 p.m.; and by appointment.

Notices are hung up at Public and "Public Houses" lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks are printed in four languages for the convenience of Foreign Seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients' Department was erected and equipped for providing irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical sessions; this is already inadequate at times.

The total attendances during the years 1919-29 were as follows :

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Attendances :											
Males	2276	2567	3297	3648	3361	3274	3522	4054	3801	3765	3372
Females	453	759	917	954	1326	1063	1497	1296	1136	1223	1045
Totals	2729	3326	4214	4602	4687	4337	5019	5350	4937	4988	4417

The new patients during 1929 were as follows :—

(Summary of Quarterly Returns).

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Syphilis	...	69	...	22	...	91
Soft chancre	...	34	...	1	...	35
Gonorrhœa	...	145	...	17	...	162
Not V.D.	...	36	...	10	...	46
Totals	...	284	...	50	...	334

Compared with 1928 there were considerably fewer new cases of Syphilis and of Gonorrhœa during 1929 who attended for treatment.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1929 was 364, compared with 629 in 1928.

The number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given out to private practitioners from the Health Department was 110, compared with 146 in 1928, 100 in 1927, 174 in 1926, 381 in 1925, 182 in 1924, 209 in 1923, 156 in 1922, and 237 in 1921.

Facilities exist for the admission of girls or women requiring special indoor treatment, at Cheltenham, and in London. Cases will be sent there if necessary.

The number of patients, both male and female, who cease to attend before completing treatment is still unsatisfactory. In the cases

of sailors this is unavoidable. They are, however, provided with circulars giving information as to the facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and they are provided with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

This failure on the part of a large proportion of the patients to continue treatment until the recognised course has been completed has up to the present rendered futile a large amount of the expenditure by Public Authorities in attempting to reduce the ravages of Venereal Diseases. If patients accept free treatment it is clearly their duty to persevere with the treatment until cured. A modified system of notification of Venereal Diseases, including the compulsory notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases which have given up treatment prematurely, would be beneficial in that direction.

Facilities for greater privacy in treatment are desirable for female patients. These are now provided for mothers and expectant mothers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

### ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

358 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 84 of the cases were from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 33, a percentage fatality of 9.2. The daily average in hospital was 23.9 patients.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever were admitted from the districts controlled by the following: The Municipal Borough of Abergavenny; the Urban District Councils of Bedwas and Machen, Blaina and Nantyglo, Ebbw Vale, Mynyddislwyn, Llanfrechfa, Llantarnam, and Risca; and the Rural District Councils of Abergavenny, St. Mellons, Magor and Pontypool.

### SCARLET FEVER.

84 or 88.4 per cent. of the 95 cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. 39 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 124 cases. The average age of the patients was 7.8 years, and the average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 28 days.

### TYPHOID FEVER.

9 cases were admitted into Hospital—4 of these were from outside districts. All the notified cases received hospital treatment. The fatality rate was 11.1 per cent. of the cases admitted. The average age of the patients was 20.4 years, and the average stay in hospital of the cases that recovered was 24 days. One death occurred—a Non-Resident.



### DIPHtheria AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

110 of the 133 cases of Diphtheria notified (82.7 per cent.) were admitted into Hospital; 38 were also admitted from outside districts, and 1 Diphtheria "carrier", making a total of 149 cases. 7 cases proved fatal—2 were non-residents. The fatality of the Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup cases, was 4.7 per cent. The average stay of those who recovered was 29 days, and the average age of all the patients was 11 years.

### OTHER DISEASES.

There were also admitted into Allt-yr-yn Hospital: Pneumonia, 60 cases (18 fatal), 3 of which died from Heart Disease; Encephalitis Lethargica, 2 cases, 1 of which died from Cerebral Haemorrhage; Puerperal Fever, 1 case; Puerperal Pyrexia, 5 cases, 1 of which died from Pneumonia; Erysipelas, 2 cases; Cerebro Spinal Fever, 3 cases (2 fatal); Measles, 2 cases; Croup following Measles, 1 case; Bronchopneumonia, 1 case; and Chicken Pox, 1 case.

### COST OF THE HOSPITAL.

The income for the year ending March, 1930, amounted to £1,386 19s. 3d. The cost of food per week per head for patients and staff was 6/9, compared with the following figures for previous years: 1898-9, 6/1½; 1903-4, 4/0½; 1908-9, 4/2½; 1913-14, 4/3; 1914-15, 4/10¾; 1915-16, 6/2; 1917-18, 11/11¾; 1918-19, 12/6; 1919-20, 11/1; 1920-21, 13/-; 1921-22, 9/11; 1922-23, 10/6½; 1923-24, 10/4; 1924-25, 9/9; 1925-26, 9/1¾; 1926-27, 9/9¾; 1927-28, 7/9½; and 1928-29, 8/0¼. The daily average number of patients in hospital during the financial year was 31.02. The average cost per patient was £14 2s. 11d.

### CEFN HOSPITAL.

29 patients were treated for Small Pox in this Hospital during 1929. 28 of the cases were from Newport and 1 case from Ynysddu. Most of the cases were of a mild type and all made good recoveries. 11 of the patients (4 males and 7 females) were under 12 years of age and 18 (9 males and 9 females) were over that age.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1929, 4,129 specimens were examined at the Health Department. The following is a summary of the work done:—

*For Medical Practitioners.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 388; Sputum for Tubercle, 183; Faeces and Urine for Typhoid Fever, Nil; Blood for dito, 2; Smears for Gonococci, 10; Other specimens, 20; Total, 603.

*School Contacts.*—Swabs from Contacts, 333; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 261; Total, 594.



*Health Department.*—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 167; ditto, from Suspected cases, 30; ditto, from Contacts, 1,056; Smears for Gonococci, 110; Blood for Typhoid, 1; Other specimens, 6; Total, 1,370.

*Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 1,463; Blood for Typhoid, 8; Sputum, 6; Faeces and Urine, 14; Smears for Gonococci, 11; Other Cases, 18; Total, 1,520.

*Other Institutions.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 25; Sputum, 13; Other specimens, 4; Total, 42.

In many towns the bacteriological work is done under contract by outside Laboratories; the carrying out of this work by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff resulted in 1929 in a nett saving of over £500 to the ratepayers, in addition to ensuring a more expeditious performance of the work of diagnosis, etc.

### NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

#### MORTUARY STATISTICS :

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Bodies removed to Mortuary	28	28	31	47	39	43	36	44	37
Number of Postmortems	12	15	19	30	20	21	16	22	22
Inquests <i>re</i> above	..	28	23	31	47	37	42	27	30
					27	42	27	30	27

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN NEWPORT.

#### HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR OR BY COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT.

*Allt-yr-yn Hospital.*—For infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child).

Cases from outside areas are admitted.

*Cefn Port Sanitary Hospital.*—This Hospital is used for Small Pox cases in the town or port. Cases from outside are also admitted.

*Tuberculosis.*—The W.N.M. Association have contracted to provide Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary treatment and after-care for Newport cases.

The nurse attached to the Dispensary is provided by the Health Committee and she visits cases at their homes.

*Maternity Hospitals.*—The Corporation have arranged for the admission of cases recommended by the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to a private nursing home. Patients contribute towards the cost according to their means.

The Corporation also subsidise the Nantydyrry Home for unmarried mothers for admission of such cases for confinement and subsequent stay up to a period of six months.

Complicated cases of labour and Puerperal Fever are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital, whilst Wooloston House Infirmary has a large Maternity Home for poor law cases.

#### HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

*Royal Gwent Hospital.*—The Corporation, through the Mayor, subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick children are admitted there and also into Wooloston House Infirmary.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopaedic cases admitted from the Clinic into the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The Corporation also subscribe to the Southerndown Rest for admission notes to mothers requiring rest, etc.

*Professional Nursing in the Home.*—The serious lack of such a service in town has now been remedied by the establishment of the Newport Home Nursing Association.

This Association made 2,859 visits to 180 cases on behalf of the Corporation. 1,062 of these visits were in reference to children under five years of age, and 1,797 visits to patients over five years of age, which included pneumonia, measles, meningitis, and septic diseases, and special maternity cases. The Corporation made a grant of £100 to the Newport Home Nursing Association for this work.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

During the year, 189 samples of 23 different kinds of foods, as detailed in the table herewith, were taken and submitted for analysis. 129 of the samples were "formal" and 60 "informal." 7.7 per cent.

of the former were adulterated, or 4.7 per cent. of the total, compared with 5.7, 4.8, 7.0, 3.0, 4.76, 2.45, 5.0, 3.10, 2.5, and 4.5 during the past 10 years.

#### ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

8 of the 107 samples of Milk, or 7.5 per cent., were adulterated. 7 contained added water,—12.82 per cent., 7.18 per cent., 4.94 per cent., 7.88 per cent., 7.18 per cent., 26.0 per cent., and 10.12 per cent., respectively. In two of these cases there was also a deficiency in milk fat of 12.15 per cent. and 14.0 per cent., respectively. In three of the seven cases the vendors were prosecuted, but all three prosecutions failed, the bench being satisfied the milk was sold as it came from the cow. In four cases the vendors were warned and further sampling undertaken, with satisfactory results. In one of these cases a technical error in sampling prevented more stringent action being taken. The remaining sample of milk was deficient in fat to the extent of 12.0 per cent., and the vendor was fined £2 2s. 0d. One of the 6 samples of cream contained 0.37 per cent. of Boric Acid. This preservative is prohibited by the Public Health Preservatives in Food Regulations, and the vendor was prosecuted and fined £3 3s. 0d. including costs.

*Sausages.*—Of the 8 samples taken, sulphur dioxide, the only preservative now allowed in sausages under the Preservatives in Food Regulations, was present in 3, in amounts varying from 64 parts per million to 117 parts per million, well within the prescribed limits. The sample which contained 117 parts per million was not however labelled as containing preservative, as required by the Regulations. The vendor was warned.

*Mince-meat.*—Of 8 samples of this article taken in the fourth quarter of the year, one was found to contain a trace of the prohibited Boric Acid, but no action was taken, as sometimes Boric Acid is present in the fruit in a natural state.

#### QUALITY OF MILK.

The quality of the unadulterated milk sampled during the year was slightly below the average for the past 10 years as regards milk fat, but slightly above as regards solids not fat. The figures were :—

		Milk Fat.		Solids not Fat.
1929	...	3.47	...	8.88
1919—1928	...	3.62	...	8.79

51 of the 99 genuine samples contained less than 3.5 per cent. of fat whilst 9 samples contained 4.0 per cent. and over. Only 21 of the samples contained less than 8.7 per cent. of solids not fat, whilst no fewer than 50 had 8.9 per cent. and over.

As to seasonal variation, the samples taken in the fourth quarter of the year were the richest in quality, in regard to milk fat—averaging

3.57 per cent., whilst their average for solids not fat (8.9) was only slightly exceeded by the standard of the first quarter—8.93. The samples analysed in the second quarter were the poorest in milk fat (average 3.33) and those in the third quarter were lowest as regards solids not fat—8.77.

Samples of Foodstuffs taken for Analysis during the year 1929.

Description of Samples.	Formal.				Informal.				Totals	
	No. Taken	Genuine	Adulterated	% Adulterated	No. Taken	Genuine	Adulterated	% Adulterated	Samples Taken	% Adulterated
Beef, Pressed	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
Brawn	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...
Butter	...	3	...	...	21	21	...	...	121	...
Chicken and Ham	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Cream	...	6	5	1	16.6	...	...	...	2	16.6
Cream Horns	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Cream Puffs	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Jam—Damson	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Raspberry	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Jelly—Lemon	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	2
Orange	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	2
Strawberry	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	1
Table	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	1
Lard	...	3	3	...	6	6	...	...	9	...
Lemon Curd	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
Margarine	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	11	5
Marmalade	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
Milk	...	107	99	8	7.5	...	...	...	13	107
Mince-meat	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	...	14	8
Sausage	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	15	3
Sausage, Beef	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...
Sausage, Pork	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	16	3
Tongue	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	17	1
TOTALS	129	120	9	7.7	60	60	...	...	189	4.7

- (1) Percentage of water varied from 12.44 per cent. to 15.83 per cent.
- (2) The 5 samples free from preservatives. (see Adulterations Table).
- (3) Contained 27 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. Other preservatives absent. Also contained trace of harmless red dyestuffs.
- (4) One free from preservative and colouring matters. Other contained 23 parts per million Sulphur. Also contained trace of harmless red dyestuff.
- (5) Contained 20 and 73 parts per million respectively of Sulphur Dioxide, Free from boric acid.



- (6) Sulphur Dioxide absent in the case of one sample. Other contained 53 parts per million. Free from Boric Acid.
- (7) Contained 70 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. Boric Acid absent.
- (8) Contained 50 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. Boric Acid absent.
- (9) Water absent. Acidity varied from 0.17 per cent. to 0.79 per cent.
- (10) Free from preservatives. Contained trace of harmless yellow dyestuff.
- (11) Boric Acid absent. Water varied from 11.0 per cent. to 15.05 per cent., respectively.
- (12) One was free from preservatives. Other contained 13 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide. Both free from colouring matter.
- (13) In the case of 2 of the genuine samples, the milk fat and solids-not-fat were 3.00 per cent. and 8.50 per cent., respectively, the minimum legal standard and the vendors were written to by the Medical Officer of Health.
- (14) Formal sample was free from preservative. In 6 of the 7 informal samples there was a trace of Boric Acid. Sulphur Dioxide absent. No action was taken, as probably the very small amount was due to the fact that Boric Acid is sometimes present in a natural state.
- (15) Informal sample, and one of the formal, free from preservatives. The other contained 117 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide, but was not labelled to contain preservative. Vendor warned.
- (16) Boric Acid absent, but two of the samples contained 73 parts per million and 64 parts per million, respectively, of Sulphur Dioxide.
- (17) Contained 64 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.

#### THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Seven licences were issued under this Order during 1929, namely, "Certified" Milk (2), Pasteurised Milk (3), Grade "A" Milk (1), and Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk (1). One of the licences for Certified Milk was a supplementary licence in respect of a vendor who had moved outside the borough since last year. One of the three Pasteurised Milk Vendors gave up the sale of this milk in August, 1929, leaving six licences in force at the end of the year.

#### FOOD INSPECTION.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts this work is increasing rapidly. New Regulations issued during recent years have made the task of guarding our food supplies more onerous. During 1929 no fewer than 20,009 visits were made to some 17 different classes of trades or premises used for the preparation and sale of foods.

#### T.B. AND DIRT AND PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS IN MILK.

Fifteen samples of milk,—8 of ordinary fresh milk, 1 of Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) milk, and 6 of Pasteurised Milk—were submitted for bacteriological examination. All except the 6 Pasteurised samples were also examined for T.B. No tubercle bacilli were found in any of the samples.

Of the 8 samples of ordinary fresh milk, one was "of good bacterial purity," three were satisfactory,—low in bacillus coli and with



amount of sediment small, one was fairly satisfactory, and 4 were unsatisfactory. One of these 4, although high in organisms, was relatively low in bacillus coli content. The other three were definitely unsatisfactory. Two contained a high number of organisms, whilst all three were unsatisfactory as regards B.Coli content. (In 2 cases B.Coli were present in 1/1000th of a c.c. ; in the other, present in 1/100th of a c.c.). The three vendors were written to and warned that the results of the analyses showed their milk to have been contaminated by dirt, and that they should take steps to ensure their milk being sold under more cleanly conditions in future.

The 6 samples of Pasteurised milk were taken in two lots. Only 1 of the first batch was found to be of good bacterial purity, 1 was only moderate in quality, whilst the third was unsatisfactory, with high Bacillus Coli content.

The results were communicated to the respective vendors, and later the milks were again sampled and submitted for microscopical examination. In the first two cases the results were good, but in the third the report was again bad. This case was thoroughly investigated, and the trouble was believed to be due to want of cleanliness of parts of the machinery used in the pasteurising process. The defaulting vendor was interviewed and warned, and a further sample was taken later. This sample proved to be satisfactory.

#### MILK STANDARDS.

The present system of selling milk to the dealers without taking into consideration its cleanliness, the amount of fat and solids not fat present, which obtains in this district is bad for all concerned—the farmer, milk dealer and consumer.

There is no encouragement for the farmer to supply milk of a good quality. He does not obtain a higher price for milk rich in fat and other solids, whilst the public generally pay the same price for more or less dirty milk of poor quality, as their more fortunate neighbours who are supplied with a milk of far better quality. It therefore pays the farmer to concentrate on quantity rather than quality and cleanliness, as money spent by him in producing milk of good quality and as clean as possible is unremunerative.

The system is bad from a business as well as a Public Health aspect. Milk is considered to be genuine if the defendants can convince the Magistrates that it has not been tampered with, even though it contains less than 3 per cent. of milk fat, etc. The usual appeal to the cow renders prosecutions for supplying milk containing less than the standard of 3 per cent. of fat to the public practically useless under the present state of the law.

When samples of milk taken under the Public Health Acts are

found to contain the minimum of fats, solids not fat or amounts approaching those limits, the milk vendors concerned are informed of the fact and advised in their own interests as well as that of their customers to investigate the matter with the view of obtaining for their customers milk of a better quality.

#### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year under the above Order :—

Number of premises on which disease was reported but not confirmed by Veterinary Inspector :—Nil.

Number of premises on which disease was declared to exist by Veterinary Inspector [Art 5 (1)] :—1.

25 Routine inspections were made, in the course of which 243 Bovine animals were examined; with the exception of two cows slaughtered under [Art. 5], these were found satisfactory.

No legal action has been taken in regard to breaches of the law, reliance being placed on persuasion and warning. The results on the whole have been decidedly good.

#### PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered there in 1929 was 38,536, including 3,257 beasts, 2,156 calves, 8,721 pigs, 7,253 sheep, and 16,449 lambs, compared with an average of 31,463 for the five years 1910-14 and with 40,087 for the years 1924-1928.

*Condemned Foods.*—83,007lbs.—over 37 tons—of various food-stuffs were condemned and surrendered for destruction or “conversion” during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of meat, which accounted for 71,404lbs. Of fish 3,312lbs. were condemned, and of milk and fruit 1,385lbs. The figures include 2,591lbs. of tinned foods. Apart from the meat the reason for condemnation in every case was decomposition. Of the 71,404lbs. of meat dealt with, the chief trouble was Tuberculosis—31,191lbs.; Blood Poisoning and Abscesses accounted for 9,551lbs., Fluke and Dropsy 7,652lbs., Decomposition 1,809lbs., Accidents and Natural Death 2,984lbs., Emaciation 11,915lbs., Inflammation and Chills 3,191lbs., Actinomycosis 501lbs., Swine Fever and Erysipelas 649lbs., Quarter Evil 600lbs., Other causes 1,560 lbs. 68,605lbs. of the total amount of foods condemned was dealt with at the Public Slaughterhouse, 660lbs. at Private Slaughterhouses, 589lbs. at the Provision Market, 1,400lbs. at the Railway Station, 1,004lbs. at Cold Stores, and 10,749lbs. at other private premises.

# BLIND PERSONS ACT.

There were 153 Blind Persons (86 males, 67 females) on our register for 1929. Of these 119 came under the classification of "Unemployable Blind." 107 of the latter were living at home or in lodgings, while 12 were in Poor Law Institutions and Mental Institutions. The total number of persons who, in addition to blindness, were suffering from other physical or mental defects, was 32, made up as follows:—

Mentally defective	...	...	...	5
Physically defective	...	...	...	10
Mentally and physically defective	...	...	...	4
Deaf-blind	...	...	...	13
				—
				32
				—

There was one registered person in Newport in 1929 per 633 inhabitants. In England and Wales there was one per 749 inhabitants.

Apparently the proportion of blind persons in Newport is above the average. There has been a marked increase in the number of blind persons registered during the last 10 years throughout the country. In 1919 there were 25,840 registered, whilst in 1929 the number had been increased to 52,727, and it is recognised that the largest increases have occurred in those areas where comprehensive schemes for financial assistance to the unemployable blind have been inaugurated within the last 2 or 3 years.

## *Grants to Unemployable Blind.*

66 of the 107 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes.

Under the Corporation scale grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total means of income up to £1 per week, or in the case of a married couple, both being blind, to bring total combined income up to 30/- per week.

No payment is made where the combined income equals or exceeds 30/- per week. All cases receiving grants are reviewed quarterly.

The total expenditure by the Council for the year, under the whole of the Scheme for Blind Welfare, i.e., including Grants to Blind Aid Society, Augmentation of Wages of Workshop Employees, Grants to Unemployable Blind, &c., was £1,756 12s. 1d.

Three persons were in receipt of Out-Relief from the Guardians.

The Medical Officer of Health is the administrative officer of the Corporation under the Act.

## WATER SUPPLY.

## RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

		Capacity.	Area.	Greatest Depth.
Ynis-y-fro	...	84,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds	37ft.
Do.	Subsidy	36,000,000 gallons	9 acres 2 rds.	21ft. 11ins.
Pant-yr-eos	...	145,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	84ft.
Wentwood	...	400,000,000 gallons	40 acres 0 rds.	90ft.
		<hr/>		
		665,000,000		

With the exception of a few houses in the rural areas of the town every house is provided with an efficient supply of water from the Corporation mains.

Reference was made in the 1927 Annual Report to the important extension of the Town's water supply at Talybont.

## RAT AND MICE ACT.

One professional rat catcher was employed by the Corporation; his services are divided as required between the Urban and Port work. Undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

The following tables give a summary of the work done and of the results achieved during the year :—

## URBAN—

Number of Premises found to be infested with rats and baited, etc.					...	...	...	88
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)					...	...	...	6730
do. Rats killed :—								
Dogs and Ferrets					...	...	...	287
By Poisons, (estimated) and Traps and Gins							1134	
Total					...	...	<hr/>	1421

## PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—11,290. (approx.)								
No. of Rats killed (Bodies recovered).					Where killed.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.				
Brown	...	102	472	574	On Ships	...	1966	
Black	...	556	1410	1966	On Shore	...	574	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>				
Totals	...	658	1882	2540			2540	
TOTAL RATS DESTROYED :—								
URBAN					...	...	1421	
PORT					...	..	2540	
							<hr/>	3961



## URBAN WORK.

## RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

	No. of Premises Baited.	By Poison, Baits, Traps and Gins.			Dogs and Ferrets			Totals.			
		Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known.	Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known.	Both Sexes
Private Houses ...	49	4	12	2	1	8	—	5	20	2	27
Hotels and Breweries ...	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
Refuse Destructor ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Public Buildings ...	7	—	—	2	7	21	—	7	21	2	30
Flour Mills, Food Stores, etc. ...	11	5	12	15	—	2	—	5	14	15	34
Parks, Allotments, Refuse Tips and Open Spaces ...	10	239	690	20	84	164	—	323	854	20	1197
Wearing Apparel Stores and Shops ...	8	2	2	6	—	—	—	2	2	6	10
Sewers ...	—	—	—	119*	—	—	—	—	—	119	119
Totals ...	88	251	719	164	92	195	—	343	914	164	1421

Number of Baits laid, 6,730.

\*Borough Engineer's figures.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS.

## NEW HOUSES.

The following table affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since 1895:—

	Number of Plans passed ( <i>less</i> 20% for houses not erected)	Inhabitants per house	Yearly Average.	Void
1895—1899 ...	2222	—	444	—
1900—1904 ..	1793	5·7	341	590 (1901)
1905—1909 ...	1622	—	324	—
1910—1914 ...	936	5·64	187	584 (1911)
1914—1918 ...	166	6 (1918)	53	Nil (1918)



Year end- ing June 30th	Inside Borough.							Outside Boro.	Total Houses Built		Nett Increase in Houses for Newport People.
	By Corporation.			By Private Enterprise.	Total.	Taken off Rates.	Net Increase.		Under Corporation Schemes	Total for Newport People.	
	To Rent.	Sub- sidy.	Total.								
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	8
1921	102	...	102	21	123	4	119	...	102	123	119
1922	176	...	176	25	201	...	201	...	176	201	201
1923	150	...	150	56	206	3	203	...	150	206	203
1924	80	57	137	83	220	6	214	3	140	223	217
1925	8	315	323	17	340	1	339	38	361	378	377
1926	2	262	264	48	312	20	292	109	373	421	401
1927	2	245	247	31	278	5	273	411	658	689	684
1928	114	256	370	33	403	5	398	254	624	657	652
1929	...	146	146	17	163	6	157	240†	386	403	397
6 mo's to Dec 31 1929	...	171	171	19	190	3	187	330†	501	520	517
Totals	634	1452	2086	358	2444	53	2391	1385	3471	3829	3776

\*Up to 30th June, 1928, all were Subsidy Houses.

†Includes 126 and 278 houses "To Rent."

From the end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1929, 3,829 houses have been built for Newport people. Of these, 3,471 have been built under Corporation schemes, 1,385 of which were built outside the Borough. After deducting 53 for houses taken off the rates, there remained 3,776 houses to provide for the increase of population from end of June, 1918, to December 31st, 1929. On the basis of an average of 5.5 persons per house these houses, if they have been occupied by Newport people only, provided accommodation for 20,768 of Newport's population.

The Housing problem is closely associated with the financial conditions of the inhabitants. At the end of 1923, there were 2,482 unemployed persons on the local register, compared with 7,583 at the end of 1929.

Previous to the War, reference was made in each Annual Report to the necessity for cottages for those in receipt of small wages, in order to reduce the overcrowding among the poorer classes. This applies in particular to the unskilled workman with several children.

The houses erected in towns under the various housing schemes since the War, have benefitted those who can afford to pay the rents charged, especially those with small families; but the conditions under which a large proportion of the poorer people live constitute a serious

menace to the health of the community. The question arises whether the financial aspect of the housing question should override the public health and sociological side of the problem.

Many of the poorer inhabitants have attempted to solve this defect in our housing schemes by erecting "shanties" and tents, and by occupying improvised vans in agricultural fields, and this cannot be prevented unless the authorities are prepared to provide wooden huts, etc., for the more or less temporary accommodation of such people.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT, ETC.

### WORK DONE DURING 1929.

#### I. HOUSE INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) :—

Infectious Diseases enquiries	...	...	3664
Systematic Inspection enquiries	}	...	1196
Private Houses enquiries		...	1196
Vans and Tents	..	...	1091
Registered Premises which were also Dwelling Houses	...	...	5239
Inspection <i>re</i> Cleanliness	...	...	3594
Inspection <i>re</i> Flushing Cisterns	...	...	8
			<hr/> 14,787 <hr/>

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910 :—

Systematic and others ... .. 1196

(3) Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation :—8.

(4) Number of dwelling houses [exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading (3)] found not to be in all respects reasonably fit :—729. (Over 100 of these houses will be demolished when the Railway Company can provide other accommodation for the tenants).

#### II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the L.A. or their Officers :—641,

### III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

With the exception of the 8 houses referred to under heading 1. (3), in all cases informal notices were served and the requirements were complied with without recourse to statutory action. A total of 14,787 visits and re-visits were made in connection with the above work. 1,617 houses with an estimated population of 9,493 persons were on the Supervision List at the end of the year. This figure includes 403 houses on the Maesglas Housing Estate with an estimated population of 1,992 persons.

The difficulty of finding accommodation for the tenants occupying the 8 houses remaining unfit for habitation made it impossible to obtain closing orders. There are 77 huts, vans, and tents in occupation in addition to the above, with an estimated population of 276 persons.

*Flushing Cisterns.*—12 flushing cisterns were fixed on old properties during the year. There are very few of the old houses now that are not provided with a flushing cistern for the w.c.; those that remain are mostly provided with one inside water closet also. 4,312 houses have been provided with such cisterns since 1910.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Houses Systematically Inspected...	1485	1188	2607	1855	1115	1232	1899
Houses dealt with by Committee...	..	...	4	1	2	7	3
Houses Closed ... ..	..	...	...	12	...	...	...
Houses Repaired ... ..	1195	855	1179	1010	979	1070	898
No. of Visits for Supervision of Work ... ..	3956	2050	3074	3776	3102	2197	2321
<i>Re Cleanliness—</i>							
No. of Houses on Supervision List	...	...	...	...	1125	1227	1222
No. of Houses put on Supervision List during year ... ..	205	92	38	2	...	186	...
No. of Visits and Re-visits ...	2746	2465	4312	2926	3632	4218	3020
No. of Notices Verbal and Written	261	250	323	618	199	200	242

It will be seen by the above table that much attention was paid to this department of the work during 1929. Its demands on the time of the Inspectorial Staff are increasing continuously. It necessarily follows that less attention is possible in respect to other matters.

#### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The conditions of overcrowding which exist among the poor in the town continue seriously to interfere with the proper control of these

sublet houses. There were 18 houses on the register at the end of the year. 340 inspections and re-visits were made, and 10 notices were served for the abatement of 7 nuisances discovered. Most of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness.

#### SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

During the year 1929 they numbered 26 and provided accommodation for 233 seamen. 356 visits and re-visits were made to these houses, viz. :—310 inspections and 46 re-visits. Only 2 nuisances were discovered, both due to 'want of cleanliness. At the end of the year each licensed house was thoroughly overhauled, and reported upon, and the old licences collected with the applications for the renewal of the licences for 1930. 2 new licences were granted and 2 cancelled during the year. 4 cases of Tuberculosis occurred among seamen lodged in these houses. They were all removed to Hospitals.

#### SCAVENGING.

Movable tins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are "improvised," and they are coverless and therefore very unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become very wet and offensive.

The following is a summary of the work done in connection with Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers' premises :—

#### 1.—INSPECTIONS AND SUMMARY.

Premises.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work).	No. of Nuisances Discovered.	No. of Notices Served.
Factories ...	...	54	24	5	5
Workshops (including Bake-houses) ...	625	3550	408	110	77
Outworkers Premises ...	59	48	14	1	1
Totals ...	684	3652	446	116	83

#### REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

11 cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurred on registered premises during the year (see also Table 16), namely, Diphtheria, 4, Puerperal Pyrexia 1, Pneumonia 2 and Tuberculosis 4. All the cases except one of Diphtheria were removed to Hospital,



The following is a summary of the inspections, etc, made by Senior Inspector Spencer E. Jones, the Assistant Inspectors and Health Visitors, during 1929:—to registered premises, 8834; Inspections re meat, food, etc., 14,150; re Infectious Diseases, birth enquiries, private houses, etc., 29,623; making a grand total of 52,607, compared with 51,696 last year.

#### METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, rainfall, Barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9 a.m. at Newport.

Since August, 1926, all the instruments have been placed at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised Newport as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly. The Station is 263 feet above sea-level.

In Table 17 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year. The outstanding features of the weather were the persistent rain and lack of sunshine during the summer months and early autumn. These were common to the country generally.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 46.99 inches compared with 52.78 inches in 1928 and an average of 49.58 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was November with 13.1 inches, March was the driest month with .65 of an inch. Rain fell 153 days of the year.

There were however 4 periods of drought in 1929, namely 22 days commencing February 26th, and 15 days commencing September 4th, 14 days commencing June 16th, and 13 days commencing July 8th. The highest rainfall in one day occurred on October 5th (2.39 inches).

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1697.0 compared with a five years average of 1462.6 hours. The daily mean was 4.65 hours of sunshine (38 per cent.). May was the sunniest month. The year was an unusually sunny one and sunshine exceeded the normal in amount throughout the country as well as Newport.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 56.1° F. and minimum temperature 41.9° F. The warmest days of the year were July 14th, 15th and 16th, when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 82° F. The warmest night was August 24th with 60° F.. The coldest day was February 15th, 25° F., and the coldest night of the year was February 14th (10° F.). The mean temperature were just normal in Newport as was the case throughout the country.



The year was marked by severe gales during the autumn especially in December. A wind velocity of over 75 miles per hour was experienced in some places. Newport did not escape, but there is no wind recording instrument at the Hospital at present.

It is a pleasure to be able to report again that the work performed by the staff of the Health Department has been both conscientious and thorough, and that it has been carried out with very little friction, in spite of the amount of work which had to be done by owners, often involving very considerable expenditure of money.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HOWARD JONES,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1929.

**SUMMARY OF WORK DONE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS.**

Year.	No. of Registered Premises.	Inspections made of all kinds of Premises (including Registered Premises)	Re-visits	Nuisances Discovered.	Notices Served.
1924	1384	34611	11774	1829	1314
1925	1271	40319	13818	1950	1418
1926	1357	40736	14683	1425	974
1927	1189	36463	12509	1348	794
1928	1040	37480	14216	2103	1080
Averages	1248	37921	13400	1731	1116
<b>1929</b>	<b>1019</b>	<b>36822</b>	<b>15785</b>	<b>1543</b>	<b>878</b>

742 complaints of great variety were received, against 702 last year. After investigation all genuine cases were dealt with in the manner best indicated by the circumstances. Many of the complaints were of a trivial nature.

**SUPERVISION OF NEW AND REPAIRED PROPERTY.**

The number of houses on the list is 1,617. Of these 1,045 are owned or subsidised by the Corporation (of which 403 are outside the Borough) and 572 are privately owned. The primary inspections numbered 3,594. A certain number of houses had minor faults, due to negligence on the part of the tenants, and it was necessary to caution them. In 50 cases (compared with 172 last year) written notices were served on dirty tenants and sub-tenants, in addition to 55 verbal notices. 707 re-visits were made to see that the notices were complied with.

**FLUSHING CISTERNS FOR WATER CLOSETS.**

Under Section 126 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1889, 12 flushes, etc., were fixed during the year. Since 1910 no fewer than 4,312 houses have been provided with flushing cisterns for the water closets.

## COMPLAINTS.

742 complaints were received and attended to during the year. Many of them were frivolous but all were investigated. The number of notices served respecting the 742 complaints was 576 to abate the 1,114 nuisances or breaches of the law thus discovered.

## STABLES.

The number of visits paid to stables was 645. Owing to the rapid increase of motor vehicles the number of horses is rapidly diminishing. Again this year during the fly season the spraying of stables and manure dumps with disinfectants at frequent intervals to kill flies and prevent them breeding was undertaken, and 1,135 such sprayings were carried out. 5 notices were served on occupiers for various nuisances, two being for accumulation of manure. It is believed that this work is very effective in keeping down the fly nuisance.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP, ETC., ACTS.

The duties under the above Acts have been carried out as well as the limited staff allowed. There were 684 premises on the Register, Inspections, 3,652; nuisance dealt with, 116; notices served, 83; and re-visits in order to see the nuisances abated, 446. 79 of the nuisances were caused by want of cleanliness; 2 to want of drainage of floors; 15 to sanitary accommodation being insufficient, unsuitable or defective. 54 of the 116 nuisances were discovered in Bakehouses, 40 being due to need of limewashing. Closer attention is given to Bakehouses than to other workshops because of the food prepared therein.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 12 within the Borough, the same number as last year. They can accommodate 316 lodgers. 637 inspections were made of them. 12 nuisances were discovered, 6 being due to want of cleanliness; on the whole they were well kept, and no breach of the Regulations was discovered that would justify court proceedings. The keepers have much trouble with bugs, especially during the summer months, but commendable efforts are made by the keepers to keep the pests under control.

## SUB-LET HOUSES (or Houses Let in Lodgings).

The Bye-Laws have been applied only to those houses which require special supervision (18). Considerable trouble is still being experienced in preventing overcrowding owing to the shortage of cheap housing accommodation in the Borough. The sub-tenants of these particular houses are dirty, indifferent, and very undesirable tenants. To keep the houses up to Registration Standard, daily visits are needed, with frequent night inspections. But this is quite impossible with the present staff. 254 inspections were made, 8 of the 10 nuisances discovered were due to the want of cleanliness.

## SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

The 26 of these premises registered can accommodate 233 lodgers. They are dealt with in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

## FOOD INSPECTION.

The various Acts of Parliament, Government Orders and Regulations issued during recent years have increased the work of food inspection enormously and also have made the duties much more onerous and exacting. The staff available for the work is inadequate to carry out the duties as they should be carried out. In the effort to supervise the preparation and sale of foods in the Borough, 20,531 visits have been made to 16 different classes of premises concerned. The classes of premises and the number of visits paid to each are enumerated in Table No. 17. 83,007lbs. of foods were condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption, compared with 93,950lbs. during 1928. 68,604 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. were condemned at the Public Slaughterhouse, 660lbs. at Private Slaughterhouses, 589lbs. at the Provision Market, 1,400lbs. at Railway Station or Depot, 1,004lbs. at Cold Stores, and 10,749 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. at other private premises. Beef and Veal accounted for 62,274 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Mutton and Lamb 4,258lbs., Pork and Bacon 4,881lbs., Fish 3,314lbs., Tinned Foods 2,580 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Shell Fish 7lbs., Eggs 80lbs., Vegetables 5,600lbs., and Sausages 12lbs. Decomposition was the reason for the condemnation of 13,412lbs. of food. In reference to meat the chief cause of condemnation was Tuberculosis, which accounted for 31,191 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Emaciation came next with 11,915lbs., Blood Poisoning and Abscesses accounted for 9,551 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Fluke Disease and Dropsy 7,652lbs., Inflammation and Chills 3,191 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., Accidents and Natural Death 2,984lbs., Swine Fever and Erysipelas 649lbs., Quarter Evil 600lbs., Actinomycosis 301lbs., and other causes 1,560lbs.

The conditions prevailing in the town were on the whole very satisfactory. In regard to cleanliness the worst offenders were keepers of Bakehouses and Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens. A total of 93 nuisances were discovered on premises where foods were prepared and sold. These were all remedied on the service of 66 informal notices.

*Private Slaughterhouses.*—There are only two of these premises licensed within the Borough. Both are in a fairly good state of repair and are well kept. 195 notices were received during the year of intention to slaughter, and a total of 700 animals were slaughtered:—Cattle 34, Pigs 642, Sheep and Lambs 24. The amount of meat condemned on these premises was 660lbs.

*Public Slaughterhouse.*—This is referred to in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. The supervision of the animals slaughtered occupies an enormous amount of time, as an endeavour is made to thoroughly examine everything slaughtered there. 60,030lbs. of beef and veal, 4,218lbs. of mutton and lamb, 4,214lbs. of pork, 123lbs. of fish, and

20lbs. of tinned foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption. The whole of this was voluntarily surrendered.

*Bakehouses.*—The number on the register was 75 within the Borough; Inspections, 667 during the year. The number of nuisances discovered in the course of inspection was 54, for which 41 notices were served; 237 re-visits were paid in order to get the notices complied with—51 of the nuisances were due to want of cleanliness. Nearly all of these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in a good sanitary condition, but that is probably because of the close supervision given to them.

*Cowsheds (12), Milkshops and Dairies (222).*—The 234 premises on the register have received 1,894 inspections. 20 new milkshops were added to the register and 24 removed during the year. During the year one more licence under The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, was issued, a dealer's licence to sell "Pasteurised" milk within the borough, but the dealer gave up the sale of this milk during the year. There are now six "Special Designation" milksellers in the borough—2 selling "Certified," 1 Grade "A," 1 Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested), and 2 "Pasteurised." Only 5 nuisances of breaches of the Regulations were discovered in the course of inspections—4 at milkshops and 1 at a cowshed. All five were due to the want of cleanliness. The methods of handling and retailing of milk in Newport continue to improve, though slowly. The Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, is undoubtedly very effective in promoting cleanliness in the milk trade, but it has not been possible to give as much attention to the matter as it needs.

In conclusion it should be stated that every effort has been made to carry out the inspectorial duties imposed by the Public Health Acts, etc., and the numerous Regulations, but as fresh duties are being continually added without any increase of staff, it has not been possible to give sufficient attention to some of the work, although the Assistant Inspectors have performed their duties diligently and assiduously.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SPENCER E. JONES.

*Senior Sanitary Inspector.*





Table 1.

## CENSUS STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS REVISED TO JUNE, 1929.

Wards.	Area in Acres.	Census, 1921.						June 30th, 1929.										
		No. of Persons			Estimated No. of Houses			Average No. of Persons per Inhabited House	Estimated Population			Houses			Density (persons per acre)			
		Male	Female	Total	Inhabited	Void	Total		Year's Difference	Increase or Decrease since last Census	Male	Female	Total	No. Built in 12 months		New Houses since last Census	Estimated No. in Borough	
																	Inhabited	Void
Crindau ...	277	4869	4747	9616	1599	...	1599	-176	-272	4736	4608	9344	5	82-3	1671	7	5'57	33'73
Caerau ...	502	4530	5171	9701	1821	6	1827	+272	+629	4828	5502	10330	27-2	327-20	2103	31	4'84	19'78
St. Woolos	244	3520	4341	7861	1476	7	1483	+415	+159	3594	4426	8020	1-1	71-11	1518	25	5'20	32'86
Tredegar ...	79	4087	3985	8072	1106	...	1106	+37	-341	3918	3813	7731	3	20-1	1118	7	6'87	97'86
Alexandra	1251	6288	5041	11329b	1337	3	1340	-182	-507	6013	4809	10822	...	15	1352	3	7'45f	8'65
Central ...	194	4226	3775	8001b	1044	...	1044	-309	-582	3922	3497	7419	-3	6-6	1037	7	7'03f	38'24
St. Julians	421	5053	5315	10368	2041	...	2041	-200	+657	5378	5647	11025	35	434-5	2457	13	4'46	26'19
Maindee ...	273	3721	3925	7646	1497	5	1502	-23	+459	3947	4158	8105	59	259	1731	30	4'61	29'69
Victoria ...	175	4665	4654	9319b	1599	1	1600	-301	-781	4278	4260	8538	...	25	1615	10	5'25f	48'79
Liswerry...	1604	5927	5860	11787b	1894	10	1904	-523	+2869	7376	7280	14656	33	884	2752	36	5'25f	9'14
Whole Borough	5020a	46886	46814	93700b	15414	32	15446	-1714	+4773	47990	48000	95990	163d	2123	17354	169	17523e	5'43f
								+724	-2483				6	-46				
								-990	+2290				157	2077				

a Includes 589 acres covered by water.

b Includes Shipping Population.

Total 828.

c Includes 146 Subsidy Houses

In addition 114 Newport Subsidy Houses and 126 Houses under Corporation Scheme were built outside Borough.

e Includes 634 Houses built under Corporation Scheme and 128f Subsidy Houses.

929 Newport Subsidy Houses and 126 Houses under Corporation Scheme built outside Borough are not included.

Shipping Population excluded

CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1929.

[illegible]

Table 3.

## INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1929.

Infant Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	{ Certified ...	41	4	8	5	58	17	12	10	16	113
	{ Certified by Coroner after P.M. ...							1			1
	{ Uncertified ...	2				2					2
	{ Inquests ...						2	1			3
Small-pox ...											
Chicken-pox ...											
Measles ...								3	3		6
Scarlet Fever ...									1		1
Whooping Cough ...							2	1		2	5
Diphtheria and Croup ...											
Influenza ...											
Erysipelas ...											
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ...								1			1
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis ...											
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ...									1		1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...								1		1	2
Convulsions ...		2		2		4					4
Laryngitis ...											
Bronchitis ...							4	3	2	1	10
Pneumonia (all forms) ...				1		1	4	4	4	6	19
Other Respiratory Diseases ...											
{ Diarrhoea ...											
{ Enteritis ...					1	1	1	2		1	5
Gastritis ...											
Syphilis ...											
Other Venereal Diseases ...											
Rickets ...											
Suffocation, overlying ...								1			1
Injury at Birth ...		4		1		5					5
Atelectasis ...		2		1		3					3
{ Congenital Malformations ...		3	2	2		7	3	2			12
{ Premature Birth ...		29	2	2	1	34	3				37
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...		3		2		5	2				7
Other Causes ...											
Totals ..		43	4	8	5	60	19	14	10	16	119

Nett Births registered:—Legitimate, 1,639; Illegitimate, 52; Total, 1,691.

Infant Deaths—Number:—Legitimate, 114; Illegitimate, 5; Total, 119.

Rate:—Legitimate, 69.5; Illegitimate, 96.1; Total, 70.4.

Deaths from all causes at all ages: 1,175; Population { for Deaths, 95,990.  
for Births, 96,230.

**Table 4.**  
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1929  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected Number	Net		Number	Rate	of Nonresidents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
five y'rs Av'rage 1919-1923	{ 90410* 93138†	2254	2241	24.06	1149	12.71	136	87	166	73.9	1100	12.17
five y'rs Av'rage 1924-1928	{ 97141* 97241†	1913	1886	19.40	1177	12.11	146	69	137	72.6	1099	11.31
1924	96727	2120	2083	21.54	1159	11.98	143	73	151	72.4	1089	11.26
1925	97353	1989	1990	20.44	1218	12.51	126	63	177	88.9	1154	11.85
1926	97553	1951	1933	19.82	1115	11.43	150	55	123	63.6	1020	10.45
1927	{ 97090* 97350†	1772	1732	17.79	1241	12.78	146	89	116	66.9	1184	12.19
1928	{ 96980* 97220†	1735	1693	17.41	1150	11.86	165	64	118	69.7	1049	10.82
1929	{ 95990* 96230†	1758	1691	17.57	1304	13.58	194	65	119	70.4	1175	12.24

\*Civil population for Death Rates.

†Population for Birth rates.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

## SUMMARY for Year ending 31st December, 1929.

Mothers on Register.	Grindau.	Central.	Alexandra.	Maiden.	Lilleshay.	Whole Town.
	Prim.	Total	Prim.	Total	Prim.	Total
Old	315	476	269	369	302	1731
New	96	120	91	129	104	540
Inward Transfers	4	3	3	3	2	15
Total	415	599	363	501	408	2286
Less (Left Outward Transfers)	71	97	58	118	31	378
(Deaths)	4	7	1	2	1	15
Nett Total	335	491	302	379	376	1883
Expectant Mothers—Old (included in above figures)	5	19	12	7	15	58
New	41	48	53	41	59	244
Total	46	67	65	48	74	300
Infants on Register.	74	83	68	90	85	400
Old	112	129	84	122	117	564
New	2	...	1	1	...	54
Inward Transfers	188	212	153	213	202	968
Total	84	111	83	105	107	496
Passed into and year	6	1	...	8	...	15
Left	1	2	...	2	1	6
Less Outward Transfers	3	...	5	2	1	11
(Deaths)	94	98	65	95	93	446
Nett Total	271	455	257	317	279	1579
Children on Register.	23	44	38	34	41	180
Old	64	111	83	105	107	490
New	4	3	5	4	2	18
Inward Transfers	382	613	383	460	429	2267
Total	29	82	41	43	36	231
Passed into 5th year	7	108	1	1	1	14
Left	63	5	70	96	35	372
Less Outward Transfers	1	...	1	3	1	10
(Deaths)	282	414	270	317	356	1640
Nett Total	16	27	33	18	40	52
Medical Examinations.	80	203	113	173	104	487
Expectant Mothers	64	90	110	88	129	171
Other Mothers	23	118	140	86	108	114
Total Mothers	107	411	506	270	424	946
Total	16	27	33	18	40	52
Infants under 1 year	1543	321	1655	1743	1311	7614
Children 1-5 years	1940	404	3591	2096	1953	11880
Total	7442	1509	11011	7888	6456	39763
Total Attendances	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.
Attendances.	317	258	286	170	317	204
Mothers	1004	611	749	430	517	126
Expectant Mothers (Included above)	3759	783	5765	1226	3162	687
Total	3759	783	5765	1226	3162	687
Infants under 1 year	1543	321	1655	1743	1311	7614
Children 1-5 years	1940	404	3591	2096	1953	11880
Total	7442	1509	11011	7888	6456	39763
Total Attendances	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.
Weightings.	317	258	286	170	317	204
Number of Individuals	1004	611	749	430	517	126
Number of Weightings	1	13	13	13	6	38
Maternity Club.	13-14	13-14	13-14	13-14	13-14	13-14
Number paying in	£13 10	£13 10	£13 10	£13 10	£13 10	£13 10
Amount paid in	£13 10	£13 10	£13 10	£13 10	£13 10	£13 10
Number paid out	£12 19	£12 19	£12 19	£12 19	£12 19	£12 19
Amount paid out	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½
Nett Total	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½
Other	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½
Monies received and paid in	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½
Playgrounds	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½
Frequents Sold	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½
Tea Money	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½
Rubber Sticking & Bibs	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½
Dentures	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½
Probationer attendances (included above)	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½
M. Mothers, I. Infants, C. Children	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½	£13 4 10½

Table D.

SUMMARY OF NECESSITIOUS CASES SUPPLIED WITH FREE MILK DURING  
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

Ward.	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total Cases	Pasteurised Milk		Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.		Dried Milk		Total	
							Amount in Pints	Cost	Amount in Pints	Cost	Amount in Pounds	Cost	Pints	Pounds
Crindau ...	8	40	1	17	7	73	1372	£ 13 10	337	£ 5 3	68	£ 5 5	1709	68
Caeran ...	5	10	1	5	1	22	448	£ 4 4	140	£ 2 1	6	£ 0 9	588	6
St. Woolos	3	6	...	3	...	12	217	£ 2 3	140	£ 0 10	6	£ 0 10	357	6
Tredegar ...	9	35	1	8	6	59	1246	£ 12 13	308	£ 4 10	26	£ 2 3	1554	26
Alexandra ...	12	30	...	8	8	58	1176	£ 11 12	462	£ 7 3	...	£ ...	1638	...
Central ...	9	34	...	9	9	61	1205	£ 11 18	280	£ 4 4	52	£ 4 2	1485	52
St. Julians	6	16	2	4	5	33	658	£ 5 14	175	£ 2 16	10	£ 0 15	833	10
Maindee ...	4	15	...	2	...	21	518	£ 5 0	...	£ ...	6	£ 0 10	518	6
Victoria ...	5	32	7	4	4	52	1260	£ 12 9	168	£ 2 12	4	£ 0 6	1428	4
Liswerry ...	28	74	3	27	18	150	2961	£ 29 18 11½	826	£ 13 3 11½	122	£ 9 7	3787	122
Whole Borough	89	292	15	87	58	541	11061	£ 109 5 9½	2836	£ 44 2 4	300	£ 23 8 2	13897	300

Total Cost ... £176 16 3½

Table 7.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1929, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1929, but those for towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1928.

The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths			
			All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years	Total Deaths under One Year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death	
England and Wales ...	16'3	0'68	13'4	0'01	0'00	0'08	0'02	0'15	0'08	0'74	0'55	8'1	74	91'5	6'1	1'5	0'9	
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ... ..	16'6	0'69	13'7	0'01	0'00	0'12	0'02	0'19	0'09	0'76	0'50	10'9	79	91'8	5'8	1'9	0'5	
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) ... ..	16'0	0'71	12'3	0'01	0'00	0'06	0'02	0'15	0'07	0'71	0'45	5'9	69	92'6	5'4	1'0	1'0	
London ... ..	15'7	0'53	13'8	0'01	0'00	0'04	0'02	0'26	0'08	0'69	0'56	10'7	70	89'5	6'8	3'7	0'0	
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	17'6	0'85	12'2	0'00	0'00	0'19	0'01	0'22	0'08	0'43	0'56	1'8	70	90'2	8'5	1'0	0'2	

Table 8.

## WARD STATISTICS.

Ward.	NETT DEATH RATES. (per 1,000 population)															
	Nett Birth Rates per 1000 population	Nett Infantile Death-rate, per 1000 Births.	All Causes		7 Principal Zymotic Diseases		Total Zymotic Diseases.	Tuberculosis		Respiratory Diseases						
			1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.		Lungs	Other Fevers							
											1929.	1928.				
	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.					
Crindau	19'20	17'39	77'8	48'2	13'06	10'504	'214	'525	2'461	2'836	1'284	1'786	'214	'210	1'284	1'155
Caerau	10'91	11'50	141'6	86'2	12'68	11'235	'484	'199	2'227	1'690	1'162	'795	...	...	'774	1'293
St. Woolos	9'63	9'57	76'9	27'4	11'72	8'415	'499	'131	2'244	1'972	1'122	1'315	'249	'131	1'122	'789
Tredegar	19'87	20'22	77'9	96'1	13'19	10'658	1'035	'649	2'975	1'692	1'035	'390	'388	'390	2'328	1'692
Alexandra	19'81	18'04	88'4	80'4	13'86	9'905	1'294	'545	4'250	2'174	1'294	1'268	'369	'091	2'864	1'812
Central	19'76	22'20	102'0	63'9	17'25	16'822	'943	'259	4'718	3'494	2'696	2'329	...	'259	1'752	2'717
St. Julians	16'10	14'04	39'3	57'0	11'43	10'577	'454	'089	1'995	2'049	'907	1'158	'091	'356	1'905	1'782
Maindee	15'26	12'52	72'6	58'8	9'99	10'950	'247	...	1'110	1'107	'370	'615	...	'123	1'234	1'476
Victoria	17'17	19'30	54'4	52'6	9'96	10'069	'468	'678	1'171	2'376	'703	1'081	...	'339	1'757	1'357
Lliswerry	23'21	23'20	38'1	90'6	9'89	8'960	'205	'725	1'842	1'647	1'023	'725	'205	...	1'501	1'581
Whole B'ro'gh	17'57	17'41	70'4	69'7	12'24	10'82	'562	'402	2'458	2'083	1'135	1'124	'156	'175	1'677	1'667

Table 9.

## VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born from July 1st, 1896,  
to June 30th, 1929.

YEAR. (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Inocuable of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been appraised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Absence	Certificate of Exemption	Percentage successfully Vaccinated
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	2223	1708	11 6	2	243	57	13 4	82	34 8	72	87 7
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	2350	1148	5 7	203	110	12 8	146	2 6	719	53 4	
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	2101	715	4 6	127	103	13 0	67	4 0	1068	36 7	
1917	1891	695	3	132	125	11	82	...	843	39 8	
1918	1786	653	8	137	114	10	59	...	805	40 0	
1919	1762	603	5	132	107	5	86	...	824	37 2	
1920	2575	852	5	161	138	11	79	...	1329	35 5	
1921	2458	751	4	127	105	12	60	...	1390	32 4	
1922	2250	722	1	137	77	16	52	...	1245	34 4	
1923	2141	819	3	103	84	12	64	4	1052	40 5	
1924	2089	837	6	104	109	16	56	10	951	42 6	
1925	2082	658	3	120	94	18	64	15	1110	33 9	
1926	1976	556	8	114	76	19	70	11	1122	30 3	
1927	1917	597	6	95	79	21	86	9	1023	33 2	
1928	1714	446	13	91	72	24	75	15	978	28 1	
1929	1757	378	3	99	51	20	86	82	1038	23 1	



ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.															At all Ages. Corresponding period last year.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										NO. OF CASES REMOVED FROM EACH WARD.										TOTAL FOR DISTRICT.		
	At Ages—Years.																Crindau.	Carran.	St. Woolos.	Tredgar.	Alexandra.	Central.	St. Julians.	Maindee.	Victoria.	Llawerry.	Crindau.	Carran.	St. Woolos.	Tredgar.	Alexandra.	Central.	St. Julians.	Maindee.	Victoria.	Llawerry.			
	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 and upwards.																								
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup— Males ... Females ...	1	...	12	22	7	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	35	11	17	8	17	4	8	23	11	17	17	10	14	8	12	2	5	21	7	14	17	3	
Erysipelas— Males ... Females ...	...	2	11	46	13	4	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	26	21	8	...	3	1	4	3	...	...	4	3	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1		
Scarlet Fever— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Euteric Fever— Males ... Females ...	...	2	1	7	30	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	103	11	7	12	3	4	4	9	8	7	30	11	6	10	3	4	4	7	6	6	27	39	
Puerperal Fever Tuberculosis (Lungs)— Males ... Females ...	...	...	3	8	25	4	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	20	...	1	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Other Forms)— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Influenza Pneumonia— Males ... Females ...	...	1	2	8	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	50	76	6	3	2	7	5	2	10	3	5	7	4	...	2	3	...	1	2	2	2	5		
Acute Primary Pneumonia— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro Spinal Fever— Males ... Females ...	...	4	5	7	8	2	4	10	20	16	12	7	...	...	...	157	111	15	10	8	10	29	10	24	14	10	27	9	5	5	3	9	2	10	4	5	8	...	
Encephalitis Lethargica— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	
Small Pox— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Pyrexia— Males ... Females ...	...	1	...	...	2	4	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	28	4	...	2	...	5	1	...	1	...	5	14	...	2	...	5	1	...	1	...	5	14	1	
Dysentery— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chicken Pox— Males ... Females ...	...	1	3	12	119	18	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	250	773	9	24	8	13	16	9	103	10	9	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals ...	...	20	28	87	342	87	65	70	103	80	50	35	24	...	...	1000	1363	92	74	76	71	99	64	202	55	79	188	61	36	53	42	46	32	58	26	47	102	84	51
Diphtheria "Carriers"— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	2	1	...	19	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	6	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## Births, Deaths &amp; Infectious Diseases Notification Chart, for the year 1929.

The notification of, and deaths from, Infectious Diseases (other than Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia), refer to Residents only

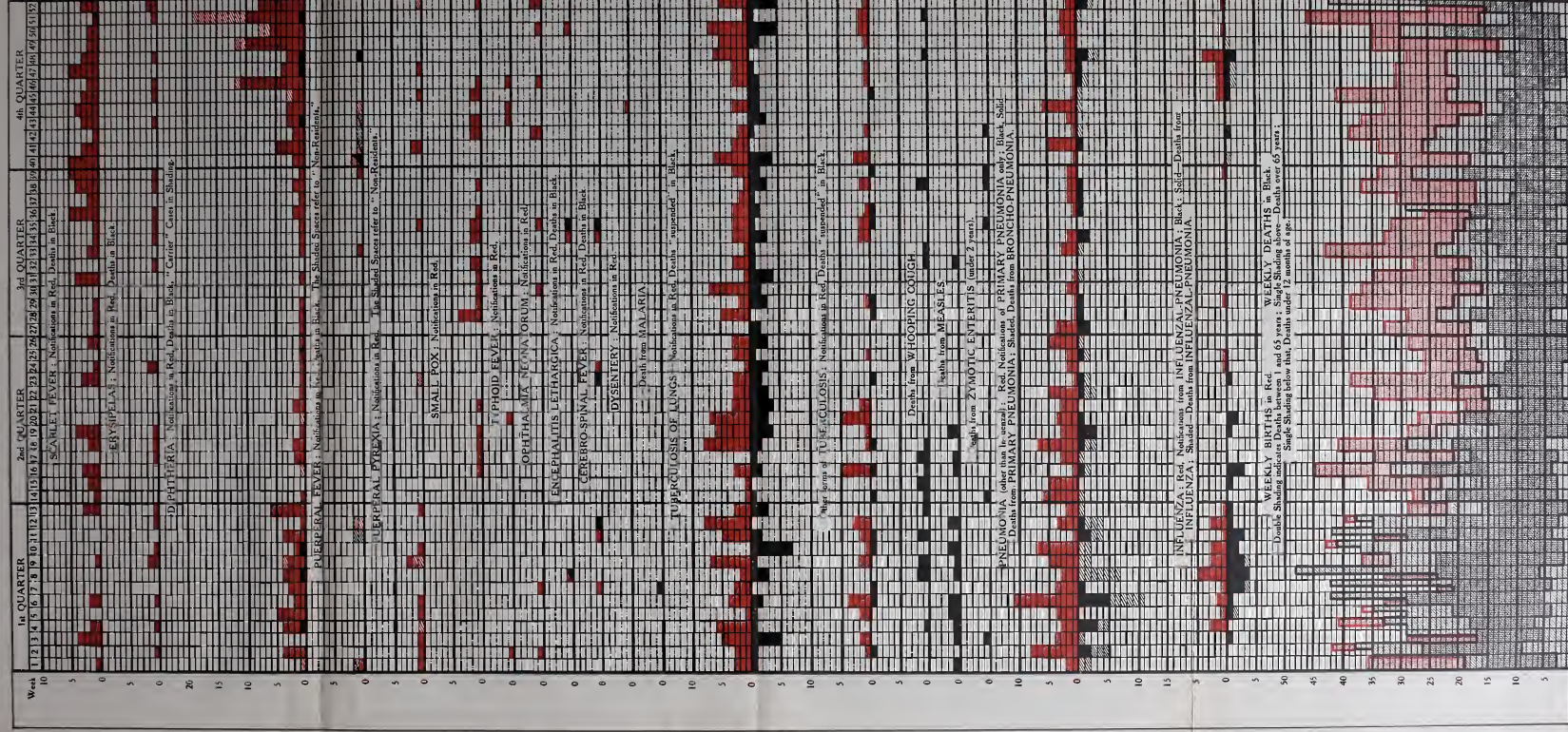




Table 11

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912  
Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1929.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Further Analysis of Non Pulmonary Cases																	
	Total	Males		Total	Fe- males		Total	Bones and Joints		Bowels		Glands		Brain		Skin		Kidneys		Bladder		General		
		Males	Fe- males		Males	Fe- males		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males
<b>FORM "A."</b>																								
Total Notifications ( <i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	309	127	125	252	33	24	57	9	9	4	5	14	5	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Primary Notifications ...	217	81	89	170	28	19	47	8	7	4	3	10	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
<b>FORM "B."</b>																								
Total Notifications ( <i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	8	1	...	1	3	4	7	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Notifications ...	5	1	...	1	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>FORM "C."</b> —Notifications.																								
Poor Law Institutions ...	*19	11	6	17	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanatoria ...	135	64	52	116	13	6	19	7	3	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
<b>FORM "D."</b> Notifications.																								
Poor Law Institutions ...	*7	4	2	6	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanatoria ...	†135	63	53	116	13	6	19	9	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\*Includes 1 Inward Transfer admitted into Institution and 1 Inward Transfer discharged from Institution. †Includes 1 "observation" case discharged from Sanatoria.



Table 12.

YEAR, 1929.

School.	MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES.						WHOOPIING COUGH.						CHICKEN POX						MUMPS.						OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.					
	School Patients.			Non-School Patients.			School Patients.			Non-School Patients.			School Patients.			Non-School Patients.			School Patients.			Non-School Patients.			School Patients.			Non-School Patients.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No. of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No. of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No. of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No. of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No. of Cases.
Alexandra	1	1	17	15	..	34	1	2	11	16	..	30	1	..	15	6	..	32	2	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bolt Street	..	1	7	10	..	18	..	3	3	3	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central	..	..	12	6	..	18	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Church Road	..	..	63	18	..	81	..	..	11	11	..	23	3	6	8	2	..	19	7	8	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corporation Road	1	2	..	6	..	16	1	..	24	19	..	44	7	4	58	15	..	84	10	16	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clytha ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Crindau	2	1	25	3	..	31	..	2	2	3	..	7	2	5	..	3	..	10	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham Road	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	31	10	..	45	6	19	68	12	..	135	5	20	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Eveswell	6	6	38	12	..	62	1	..	14	5	..	23	1	..	5	1	..	7	21	21	63	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Holy Cross	2	1	10	11	..	24	..	..	3	5	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Liswerry	3	1	17	12	1	34	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	13	2	3	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Maindee	5	6	57	27	..	95	4	1	26	14	..	45	3	..	2	..	..	26	11	10	22	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Shaftesbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	17	..	..	20	6	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Belle Vue Central	2	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Joseph's	..	..	17	7	..	24	..	1	6	3	..	10	3	1	14	2	..	20	2	7	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Mary's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Michael's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	..	20	2	..	10	4	..	22	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Wools	..	..	12	12	..	24	..	..	15	5	..	24	2	..	7	2	..	40	5	8	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tredegar Wharf	1	1	4	4	1	10	..	4	8	2	..	10	2	2	18	6	..	26	3	8	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sonerton	..	..	3	3	..	6	..	5	18	9	..	33	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brynglas Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hatherleigh Central	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pagefield College	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private School	..	..	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	2	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	29	27	366	189	5	1	34	18	218	171	..	121	94	51	255	84	5	159	93	120	347	30	4	974	26	20	17	18	1	100



Table 13.

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.  
1897 to 1929.

Year.	Total number of Scarlet Fever Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CROUP.		Fatality per cent. Hospital cases.	Fatality % Home Nursed cases.
		Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals		
10 yrs. av. 1897- 1906.	255	225	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
10 yrs. av. 1907- 1916.	385	464	68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
10 yrs. av. 1917- 1926.	263	266	70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	8.0
1917	130	101	82.2	3	66.6	46	76.1	8.6	9.0
1918	95	82	74.4	4	100.0	30	70.0	...	11.1
1919	350	421	56.9	8	87.5	52	59.6	9.7	5.0
1920	414	373	58.6	10	80.0	248	53.6	9.7	7.8
1921	493	839	38.4	11	72.7	220	65.0	4.2	5.3
1922	333	283	70.3	6	100.0	148	63.6	13.4	9.1
1923	228	129	83.7	6	83.3	81	80.3	4.6	18.8
1924	198	161	82.0	7	100.0	36	72.2	...	...
1925	241	154	76.0	39	87.2	54	87.0	2.1	14.3
1926	185	120	76.6	4	50.0	42	88.1	5.4	...
1927	183	102	73.5	3	100.0	37	75.6	7.2	9.1
1928	203	103	81.5	10	90.0	35	71.4	...	...
1929	351	95	88.4	5	100.0	133	82.7	5.4	8.7

\*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 14.

## ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE for the past 5 years, each Year ending March 31st.

ITEM.	1926			1927			1928			1929			1930		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Groceries ...	520	10	8	418	2	4	433	11	3	414	4	1	446	3	0
Meat and Fish ...	439	3	4	388	10	7	294	12	8	222	18	8	410	11	0
Vegetables and Fruit ...	36	11	4	30	11	0	26	3	0	14	—	0	8	44	0
Milk, Cream and Eggs ...	248	14	6	239	0	6	226	19	4	205	0	10	177	6	4
Wines, Spirits and Minerals ...	5	2	6	9	0	0	9	2	6	16	7	8	83	7	0
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc.	233	17	10	123	2	1	149	18	3	228	17	10	367	41	7
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc.	175	7	5	147	16	1	114	0	5	123	19	—	147	0	6
Ironmongery ...	23	19	7	26	5	10	22	12	4	13	15	3	18	8	8
Crockery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drapery and Uniforms ...	130	5	5	122	13	3	47	16	5	189	0	0	61	0	2
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bedding, etc.	285	2	0	96	1	0	151	12	2	28	3	10	124	10	2
Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...	30	18	2	30	9	11	24	11	1	24	0	5	22	17	7
Repairs, Fittings, etc. ...	761	18	11	903	8	3	472	18	9	618	8	8	431	1	2
Poultry and Poultry Food ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	18	—	80	14	8
Ground Expenses ...	121	10	5	90	0	5	121	6	11	79	8	1	09	4	—
Horse and Motor Hire—Hauling ...	90	17	11	101	16	10	82	10	3	93	16	10	—	7	—
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping ...	382	6	3	435	15	7	342	3	4	317	16	—	207	10	4
Electricity ...	252	18	2	253	1	4	271	2	2	225	8	8	237	16	4
Gas ...	32	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water ...	63	3	0	67	3	5	68	0	9	67	17	0	48	1	0
Rates and Insurance ...	172	15	11	205	19	0	216	9	9	210	13	0	187	4	—
Telephone Charges ...	18	2	3	15	1	0	15	15	7	16	6	0	17	19	1
Sundries ...	16	4	6	36	4	2	7	12	7	27	15	11	28	6	8
Disbursements ...	9	11	5	3	6	2	1	6	3	2	1	—	1	13	8
Salaries Med. Supt., Matron and Nurses	949	3	6	909	17	9	1005	14	3	961	17	8	—	—	—
Domestic and Grounds	1055	6	0	1150	2	9	1235	16	7	1266	7	10	77	9	3
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	655	13	8	714	3	10	818	6	5	746	11	3	424	14	8
Allowances, N. H. & Unemployment Insur.	28	9	7	43	2	7	49	6	2	52	6	11	49	7	10
TOTALS ...	6740	13	0	6560	15	—	8620	9	—	26284	19	—	73810	8	11
RECEIPTS ...	692	4	9	491	14	—	31833	13	—	21631	9	—	81386	19	—
No. of Patients treated ...	261	—	—	176	—	—	275	—	—	246	—	—	100	—	—

; Includes Clerical Assistance at Health Dept.

Table 15.

## VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Summary of Returns made to the Medical Officer of Health during the year ending 31st December, 1929, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with figures for previous year and averages for previous five years for comparison.

	Year ended 31st Dec., 1929.		Year ended 31st Dec 1928.		Total for 5 years 1924-8		Average for 5 years 1924-8	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—								
Suffering from Syphilis ... ..	69	22	105	29	559	146	111·8	29·2
"    "    Soft Chancre ... ..	34	1	37	1	153	5	30·6	1·0
"    "    Gonorrhœa ... ..	145	17	170	20	798	97	159·6	19·4
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	36	10	46	17	241	51	48·2	10·2
Total ... ..	284	50	358	67	1751	299	350·2	59·8
Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—								
Syphilis ... ..	8	...	9	2	38	13	7·6	2·6
Soft Chancre ... ..	5	1	7	1	32	3	6·4	·6
Gonorrhœa ... ..	47	6	42	4	164	20	32·8	4·0
Non-Venereal ... ..	37	14	50	13	230	60	46·0	12·0
Total ... ..	97	21	108	20	464	96	92·8	19·2
Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—								
Syphilis ... ..	40	35	50	27	308	174	61·6	34·8
Soft Chancre ... ..	8	...	3	...	42	2	8·4	·4
Gonorrhœa ... ..	60	10	50	19	312	96	62·4	19·2
Non-Venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	108	45	103	46	662	272	132·4	54·4
Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from:—								
Syphilis ... ..	1578	739	1936	1013	9098	4821	1819·6	964·2
Soft Chancre ... ..	118	3	90	1	598	8	119·6	1·6
Gonorrhœa ... ..	1572	261	1619	179	7907	1242	1581·4	248·4
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	104	42	120	30	813	144	162·6	28·8
Total ... ..	3372	1045	3765	1223	18416	6215	3683·2	1243·0
Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—								
Syphilis ... ..	161	51	152	127	934	518	186·8	103·6
Gonorrhœa ... ..	43	58	154	172	820	774	161·0	154·8
Soft Chancre ... ..	39	...	24	...	98	...	19·6	...
Non-Venereal ... ..	12	...	...	...	8	...	1·6	...
Total ... ..	255	109	330	299	1860	1292	372·0	258·4
Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzol Compounds ... ..	194	80	249	124	1343	542	268·6	108·4
Number of doses of Arsenobenzol Compounds given:—								
N.A.B., and others. Under '3 ... ..	87	52	58	103	279	462	55·8	92·4
"    "    '3 and under '6 ... ..	243	134	278	190	1562	1480	312·4	296·0
"    "    '6 and over ... ..	79	...	238	1	2339	20	467·8	4·0
"    "    1 c.c. ... ..	338	175	375	169	887	447	177·4	89·4
"    "    5 c.c. ... ..	...	20	11	30	16	108	3·2	21·6
Total ... ..	747	381	960	493	5083	2517	1016·6	503·4
Examinations of Pathological material:—								
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number:—								
For detection of Spirochaetes ... ..	38	3	53	2	447	...	89·4	...
"    "    Gonococci ... ..	385	171	431	128	2720	...	544·0	...
For Wassermann Reaction ... ..	351	109	456	160	3214	...	642·8	...
Others ... ..	11	2	16	1	82	...	16·4	...
Total ... ..	785	285	956	291	6463	...	1292·6	...
Number of Arsenobenzol Compounds issued from Health Department:—								
N.A.B. Under '3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	24	...	4·8	...
"    "    '3 and under '6 ... ..	62	...	76	...	546	...	109·2	...
"    "    '6 and over ... ..	44	...	68	...	379	...	75·8	...
Galyd. '3 ... ..	...	...	2	...	25	...	5·0	...
"    "    '4 ... ..	4	...	...	...	9	...	1·8	...
Total ... ..	110	...	146	...	983	...	196·6	...

Table 16.

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES and REGISTERED PREMISES.

Class of Premises.	NUMBER OF CASES.					TOTALS.
	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Tuberculosis	
WORKSHOPS, ETC.:—						
Basket Making ...	1	..	...	...	..	1
Dressmaking ...	1	...	...	..	..	1
Dentistry ...	...	1	1	...	..	2
Hotels, Restaurants, &c. ...	1*	...	...	...	...	1
Totals for Workshops, etc. ...	3	1	1	...	...	5
Fish Frying ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Milk Selling ...	...	1	...	...	..	1
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	...	...	...	..	4	4
Totals ...	4	1	1	1	4	11

All above cases except the one marked \* were removed to Hospital.

### Table 17

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AND  
DESTROYED.

Showing amount condemned of the various kinds of food, from stated causes.

(Weight given in lbs.)

Description	Decomposition.	Tuberculosis.	Inflammation and "Chills."	Blood Poisoning and Abscesses.	Fluke Disease and Dropsy.	Emaciation.	Accidents and Natural Death.	Actinomycosis.	Quarter Evil	Swine Fever and Erysipelas	Other Causes.	All Causes.
and Veal—												
Whole Carcases	160	23648	516	7132	4449	11603	200	...	600	...	450	48758
Parts of Carcases	1072	6172	376	60	...	96	2167	301	...	...	133	10377
Organs ...	...	352	456	1672½	...	...	...	...	...	...	659	3139½
on and Lamb—												
Whole Carcases	...	...	294	90	2289	93	254	...	...	...	...	3020
Parts of Carcases	...	...	100	26	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	294
Organs ...	...	...	...	30	914	...	...	...	...	...	...	944
and Bacon—												
Whole Carcases	110	856	481	400	...	123	...	...	...	649	90	2709
Parts of Carcases	467½	123	777	45	...	...	135	...	...	...	102	1649½
Organs ...	...	40	191½	96	...	...	60	...	...	...	126	513½
ed Foods—												
uit ...	1037½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1037½
sh ...	48½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48½
ilk & Cream	347½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347½
eat, etc.	1158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1158
er Foods—												
sh ...	3312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3312
ellfish	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
gs	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
uliflowers	1400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1400
atoes	4200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4200
usages	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
inds of foodstuffs	13412	31191	3191½	9551½	7652	11915	2984	301	600	649	1560	lbs. 83007



# Table 18.

## METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1929.

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F, and corrected for Index Error).

MONTH	Mean Reading of Barometer.	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in Inches Allt-yr-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	30°316	39°1	31°1	8°0	35°1	33°7	85°4	36°4	42°1	1°83	38°5	259°11
February	30°068	37°2	27°9	9°3	31°6	30°3	81°1	37°5	40°9	1°29	54°8	277°26
March	30°367	53°8	34°5	19°3	40°7	38°1	76°5	39°7	40°7	°65	184°7	366°20
April	30°033	53°5	37°7	15°8	45°0	41°3	71°9	46°5	44°8	°74	175°8	414°03
May	29°964	61°3	44°5	16°8	53°6	49°9	75°9	52°8	48°5	3°65	223°3	482°39
June	30°034	64°6	47°8	16°8	58°1	54°2	77°1	59°1	53°7	2°32	213°9	494°20
July	30°035	70°9	52°6	18°3	62°7	58°0	74°3	61°9	56°9	2°40	220°2	497°20
August	29°999	67°3	52°4	14°9	60°6	56°9	78°8	61°7	58°2	3°41	153°3	450°02
Sept.	30°125	70°1	52°6	17°5	60°8	56°5	76°9	61°1	58°6	°73	196°2	378°16
October	29°836	56°3	44°6	11°7	50°2	48°0	84°4	53°0	55°6	6°36	101°3	329°42
Novemb'r	29°713	50°6	38°8	11°8	44°1	42°7	87°9	46°1	49°9	13°07	68°8	265°23
December	29°671	47°9	38°5	9°4	42°6	41°0	86°6	43°9	47°3	10°54 46°99	66°2 1697°0 hrs.	243°38

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES Etc., FOR THE YEAR 1929.

SHOWING NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED FOR WHICH NOTICES WERE SERVED.

[illegible]

Table 20.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1906

	No. on Register	No. of Inspectors	No. of Sections (for supervision of work)	No. of Notices Issued
<b>Registered Premises—</b>				
Common Lodging Houses	12	637	103	1
Seamen's Lodging Houses	26	310	48	
Houses Let in Lodgings	18	254	86	
Cowsheds	12	124	5	
Public Slaughter House	1	985	3	
Private Slaughter Houses	2	236	21	
Bakehouses	72	667	23	
Fried Fish Premises	61	2131	28	
Milkshops and Purveyors of Milk	222	1770	48	
Workshops (exclusive of Bakehouses)	499	752	143	
Outworkers	59	46	14	
Factories	54	24	5	
Midwives' Premises	42	89	17	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1019</b>	<b>8057</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Other Premises—</b>				
Private Houses	784	1412	81	
Do. <i>Re</i> Repairs	372	2908	3	
Do. (Systematic Inspection)	40	30	52	
Do. <i>Re</i> Flushing Cisterns	3	4		
<i>Re</i> Cleanliness of Property after renovation	3994	707		
Repair of Drains (notice by Builder <i>re</i> S. 7 N.C. Act 1906)	97	214		
Rats and Mice Act			9	
Public Buildings	162	45	1	
Schools (Public and Private)	13	9		
Vans and Tents	1091	116	2	
Stables (not Workplaces)	645	5	7	
Piggeries	126			
Rubbish Tips, and Open Spaces	103	12		
Back Lanes	24	3	3	
Smoke Observations	23			
Infectious Disease Enquiries (H.D. General)	3183	1874	22	
Do. (M & C.W.)	430	40		
Houses <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	51	5	2	
<i>Re</i> Maternity & Child Welfare	3901	732		
Kent	2		2	
Blind Persons	151	6		
<b>Total</b>	<b>14795</b>	<b>14828</b>	<b>1371</b>	
<b>Inspection of Meat, Foods, etc.</b>				
Butchers' Premises	5778	63	16	
Provision Shops	930	28	1	
Provision Market	993			
Cold Storage Premises	1804			
Fish and Fruit Premises	1686	7		
Fried Fish Premises (see Registered Premises)				
G.W.R. Station	661			
Premises where Ice Cream is Sold	555	11		
Butchers' Small Goods	1437	38	1	
Hotels, Restaurants, &c.	118	33	6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13970</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36922</b>	<b>15785</b>	<b>1543</b>	
<b>Number of Complaints received</b>				
Number of Drains tested—Good			743	
Do. do. Defective			75	
Number of Fever Cases removed to Hospital			382	
Number of Houses Disinfected (Rooms 1796)			646	
Number of Articles Disinfected			2037	
Number of Articles Destroyed			92	
Number of Manure Pits, Dumps, Stables and Stalls Sprayed			1145	
Number of Samples taken under the Food & Drugs Acts, &c.			204	



